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Daily Worker

Central Organ of the Communist Party U.S.A.

(Section of the Communist International)

America's Only Working Class Daily Newspaper

WEATHER—Fair.

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DECATUR JUDGE SPEEDS RAILROADING OF NEGRO BOYS

RELIEF BURO TURNS AWAY 5,000 AFTER PROMISING JOBS AT FORCED LABOR

While LaGuardia Indorses Roosevelt Forced Labor Program and Promises 200,000 Work, New York Jobless Are Turned Down

NEW YORK, N. Y., Nov. 24.—**While Fiorello La Guardia was in Washington, endorsing President Roosevelt's program of forced labor and making big promises of 200,000 jobs, five** thousand jobless workers were turned away from the state employment bureau here without jobs, after they had been promised work. The jobless workers crowded to the employment agency after it was announced by officials in the capitalist press that under Roosevelt's forced labor program they would be given jobs.

While the 5,000 workers were clamoring outside the State Employment Bureau, Frederick Daniels, Executive Director of the State Temporary Relief Administration, told a delegation from the City Unemployed Councils, that the number of forced labor jobs available "is only a driblet" in comparison to the number of unemployed.

Two mounted cops were stationed at the Bureau on 28th Street; scores of cops and dicks were mobilized at all the other agencies where applications are being received, to prevent wrathful demonstrations from the jobless workers.

These applications will "be kept on file." According to the Washington statement of Mayor-elect LaGuardia, those now on relief will be taken off relief and put on forced labor first. In his statement, LaGuardia endorsed the Roosevelt Forced Labor program, with its 50 cents an hour for skilled and unskilled workers. He said he "sees eye to eye," with the Federal Public Works Administration.

LaGuardia is following Roosevelt's example of wild unfounded statements of the number, 200,000, who will be put to work on forced labor building a subway, etc., at non-union wages. Many applications will be accepted, but few will be put to work at even the starvation N.R.A. wages.

Daniels was visited by a delegation from the Unemployed Councils to demand that single unemployed workers be employed at union wages on the projects. He would make no promise to this effect. Now all single unemployed are treated as "transients." The City Unemployed Councils urged all single workers to crowd the Home Relief Bureaus demanding they be registered and be given jobs the same as those who registered before Nov. 7.

Richard Sullivan, secretary of the City Unemployed Councils, in a statement issued today, urged all workers organizations, trade unions, block committees, to elect their delegates to the Unemployed Conference to fight Forced Labor, demanding union wages on all relief jobs. The Conference will be held Sunday, December 10, at Irving Plaza.

Roosevelt Sets $9 Weekly Wage for Jobless Women

By MARGUERITE YOUNG
(Daily Worker, Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—Unemployment relief a la Roosevelt means, among other things, a nine dollar a week wage for women white-collar workers. This was disclosed today by none other than Harry L. Hopkins, director of both the Federal Relief and the new Civil Works Administration. In charge of the Roosevelt project to improve the morale of the despairing unemployed by letting them work for what they get (coolie wages), Hopkins tossed off a "hunch" that 4,000,000 will get this dose by Dec. 7.

Hopkins Doesn't Care

He confirmed also that foremen on the civil works projects may hire and fire at will. And when he was asked, "Fired back to relief?" he replied innocently, "I don't care where they're fired to. I just don't want anybody working on one of these projects because somebody feels sorry for him."

It was Hopkins' regular press conference. He began it proudly by announcing that he had sent out a memorandum announcing that women on fancy projects under federal relief funds will receive "prevailing wage rates." And then came the joker: "and in no case less than 30 cents an hour."

"Mr. Hopkins, that means nine dollars a week," a capitalist woman reporter put in, "because you have already provided a limit of 30 hours work a week. Do you mean that professional women will get $9, when

(Continued on Page 2)

Douglas Warns Bond Payments Make New Taxes Imminent

To Drive Down Living Standards of Masses; World Money Fight

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24. — The danger of new, heavy taxes upon the working class and lower middle class grew greater today as Budget Director Douglas openly warned the population that it must be "willing to subject itself to taxes." He hinted at more government "economies" similar to the recent $900,000,000 salary and compensation slash.

The government is determined to continue paying interest and loan payments on its $23,000,000,000 bonded debt, most of which is held by Wall Street banks and investors.

Aggravating the Crisis

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau continued his buying of U. S. Government bonds in the open market as the banks sold these bonds in anticipation of deeper inflationary measures. It is conceded, however, that this policy of government support for the U. S. bonds cannot continue very long, without aggravating the budget crisis even more.

It is expected that Roosevelt, in anticipation of the coming government financing, will maneuver for a while to permit this to go through, and then will drive ahead toward deeper inflation.

Smith Criticises

Alfred E. Smith today, criticizing Roosevelt's inflation policy, came out in favor of "a certain amount of deflation" if necessary. In this statement he expresses his difference with Roosevelt in the exact way to protect capitalist profits, Roosevelt favoring indirect as well as direct wage cuts, while Smith openly approves only the direct method, because he is fearful of the risks to the capitalist class involved in inflation.

Rivalries Grow

The Roosevelt inflation is aggravating international imperialist rivalries. Britain today declared itself ready to take the necessary measures to combat the Roosevelt inflationary attack, since Canada and Australia are beginning to feel the effects of the cheap dollar to the detriment of British exports.

France is losing gold steadily, having lost over $750,000,000 worth in the last few weeks. The danger of going off the gold standard is looming very close.

Coal Miners Vote Down Co. Union in Pa. Elections

Rank, File Now Has Task of Kicking Out UMWA Misleaders

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 24.—By a vote of 6,014 to 387, the coal miners of the Western Pennsylvania fields decisively rejected the company unions (the Brotherhoods) and elected the U.M.W.A. slate in the 14 captive mines where elections were held.

The miners by decisively defeating the company union in this election, have again registered their determination to struggle against the attacks of the coal operators and the N.R.A. The miners are determined to build a union of their own, and to win union recognition. This is the chief significance of their vote in the elections. Now the task is to build rank and file opposition groups inside the U.M.W.A. and guard against further betrayals by the U.M.W.A. misleaders.

It is well known that the miners accepted the U.M.W.A. so as to be in a position to fight against and remove Lewis and his kind from the U.M.W.A. after the union would be recognized.

All this means fight. It means strike, if necessary, even for this purpose. The rank and file must organize strong opposition groups in every local union. They must see to it that the check-off is fought against and defeated. What dues are paid, whether voluntarily or by check-off, must be kept in local unions and used to win the ultimate victory for the rank and file. Only by defeating Lewis can victory be won.

Seamen Join Strike Of Longshoremen Against Munson Line

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 24. — A united mass picket line of striking seamen and longshoremen led jointly by the Marine Workers' Industrial Union and the International Longshoremen's Association stormed the docks of the Munson Line here yesterday and drove out the scabs.

One hundred and fifty coastwise longshoremen members of the I. L. A. struck this week on the Munson Line Docks for an increase in their wage scale to 75 cents an hour.

Pledging active support to the strike, the Marine Workers' Industrial Union succeeded in calling on strike the crew of the freighter Munloyal, owned by the Munson Line. The crew has raised the demand for a $10 monthly wage increase.

Rank and file longshoremen, inspired by the recent strikes led by the Marine Workers' Industrial Union, compelled the officials to agree to a strike and to united action. Through their pressure the officials were forced to supply a launch by means of which contact was made with the crew of the Munloyal. Local I.L.A. officials were also reported as seeking the aid of the International Labor Defense.

Latest reports indicate that the officials may decide to settle the strike for the longshoremen and leave the seamen to battle alone with the shipowners' announcement of willingness to negotiate the demands of the longshoremen.

Henri Barbusse Departs Today Following Tour

Visit Here Spurred Anti-War, Anti-Fascist Activities; Addressed Many Meetings

NEW YORK.—After a vigorous speaking tour for the League Against War and Fascism, which took him to leading cities of the East and Midwest, Henri Barbusse will leave for France today. He will sail at noon on the Ile de France.

Barbusse's participation in the great U. S. Congress Against War in New York in September gave a great impetus to anti-war and anti-fascist work in this country.

Following the congress, he addressed large and enthusiastic meetings in Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Erie, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Boston, New Haven and New York.

His speeches on war and fascism, as well as his address on the role of literature in the class struggle, are now being prepared for publication.

Barbusse returns to France to continue the work of the World League Against War and Fascism, to edit Monde, and to write two books, one of them a biography of Joseph Stalin. The other will be a novel.



HENRI BARBUSSE

Huge Mass Meeting Tomorrow Night to Hit Nazi Frame-Up

Thousands to Protest Reich Fire Trial at Bronx Coliseum

NEW YORK.—A huge mass meeting of all groups and workers in this city who have been aroused to vigorous protest by the Nazi fire frame-up trial of Dimitroff, Torgler, Taneff and Popoff in Germany, will be held tomorrow evening at 7 o'clock at the Bronx Coliseum, 177th St. and West Farms, Bronx.

The American Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism, under whose auspices the meeting has been called, has urged the most widespread preparations for this protest meet. "Everyone must be notified about this event," the Committee stated yesterday. "Notify all families in your apartment house. Build the meeting. Distribute all leaflets in your possession. Every Saturday's street and hall meeting, every Sunday afternoon meeting, should be used to popularize the Coliseum meeting."

Speakers at the Coliseum meeting will be Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, who recently exposed Nazi activities in this country at the Dickstein investigation in Washington; Pauline Rogers of the N. Y. Committee to Aid Victims of German Fascism; Richard B. Moore, national secretary of the League of Struggle for Negro Rights; Arthur Garfield Hays, who was present at the Reichstag trial; Fritz Schlesinger of the German American Societies; Margaret Schlauch, professor at New York University and Chris Blohm, representing the Arbeiter Kranken und Sterbe Kasse, an organization of 60,000 Germans. William L. Nunn of Dana College, will be chairman.

(See news of Reichstag Fire Trial on Page 8.)

Tannery Strikers Defy NRA; Imprison Boss, Scabs 8 Hours

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Nov. 24.—The National Labor Board of the N.R.A., mediating in the leather strike here, ordered the strikers to go back to work without union recognition, threatening to employ state troopers to break the strike if they refused.

The strikers defied his orders and decided to continue the strike. Three hundred strike deputies have been sworn in including city relief workers.

Over 1,000 leather strikers surrounded the tannery of Richard Young, imprisoning the bosses and scabs inside the plant for eight hours. The boss was forced to wave the white flag and sign a truce declaring that the factory would be closed for the duration of the strike.

The strikers smashed factory windows at the Young mill and the police did not attempt to attack the large number. Every striker now realizes the purpose of the N.R.A. is to smash strikes in favor of the boss.

Mass picketing of men and women is going on all around the mills with workers militantly defying a gas attack by the police. One of the strike leaders, Taylor, stated he could now understand that the Communist Party's analysis of the N.R.A. is correct.

The union has issued a challenge to the tanner bosses to appear before the public at a mass hearing and defend their actions. Senator Wagner has injected himself into the strike for the purpose of smashing it, with the promise of a conference.

Roosevelt Recalls Wells from Cuba

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., Nov. 24.—Roosevelt announced today that Sumner Welles, American Ambassador to Cuba, will be replaced by Jefferson Caffery, now serving as Assistant Secretary of State.

Welles has been the subject of continuous attack by the Cuban masses, who see in him the tool of American imperialism. Roosevelt and Grau hope that the appointment of Caffery will give the masses the illusion of a change in policy and will succeed in establishing some kind of unity among the various bourgeois groups in order the better to proceed against the Cuban masses whose resistance to the present Grau government grows daily.

It was pointed out that the appointment of Caffery will not mean any change in the Roosevelt imperialist policy in Cuba, but rather an intensified effort to crush the Cuban revolution.

(More Cuban News on Page 8)

"3 Days for Each Trial," Judge Rules; Defense Charges Forgery in Jury List

Harlem Protest at 1 P. M. Today for Scottsboro Youths

Workers from Every Section of the City to Demonstrate

NEW YORK.—Thousands of workers will mobilize at 7 concentration points at 1 p. m. today to join in a mighty protest against lynch terror and for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys. White workers will join with their Negro fellow-workers at the starting points near 125th St. and Lenox Ave. and march through Harlem to 131st St. and Lenox Ave. where a huge protest meeting will be held.

Time of March

The protest parade will proceed up Lenox Ave. from 118th St. to 136th St., thence east to Fifth Ave., north to 137th St., west to Seventh Ave., down to 135th St. and then to 131st St. and Lenox Ave. where a huge protest meeting will be held, with Negro and white leaders of the revolutionary movement addressing the crowd.

Mobilization Points

Unorganized worker mass at 138th St. and Lenox Ave.

Organizations should mobilize with their pisecards and banners in the following streets at 1 p.m. sharp today, ready to march:

Women's Council, Section 1 and 3 of the Communist Party: 118th St. and Lenox Ave.

I.O.W., 118th St. and Lenox Ave.

F. S. U., all I. L. D. sections, W. E. S. L., 119th St. and Lenox Ave.

All trade unions, 120th St. and Lenox Ave.

City Clubs, Jewish and English, Section 5 and 15, Communist Party, 121st St. and Lenox Ave.

Section 4, Communist Party; Finnish Federation and L. S. N. R., 126th St. and Lenox Ave.

Brooklyn Meet Nov. 29

Next Wednesday in Brooklyn another mass demonstration to demand the release of the Scottsboro boys will be held. It is called by the Brownsville section of the International Labor Defense and the League of Struggle for Negro Rights.

Three columns of marchers will converge on the Brooklyn Palace at Fulton and Rockaway for a mass indoor meeting at 7 p. m. The marchers will rally at the following places: Fulton and Lewis Ave.; Hopkinson and Pitkin Ave.; and at Marcy and DeKalb Ave.

Scottsboro Defense Drive Endangered!

The Scottsboro defense campaign is endangered!

Ruby Bates, defense witness, lies in a hospital hovering between life and death.

Alabama has forged its jury rolls, to try to break down the I.L.D. charge of exclusion of Negroes from grand and petit juries. Handwriting experts must be sent down to Alabama immediately to prove these forgeries and safeguard the rights of the Scottsboro boys.

Hundreds of lynch statements contained in the I.L.D. affidavits show that the danger of lynching is greater than ever before.

The I.L.D. calls on all these to show their solidarity with the Scottsboro defense by contributing to the defense fund. Rush money TODAY. Organize affairs, parties, canvass your friends to raise money for Scottsboro.

Send money immediately to Room 430, 80 E. 11th St., New York City.

Litvinoff to Sail Today; Speaks Over Radio in New York

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs, sails for home, via Italy, today. Litvinoff was to speak last night at a dinner given in his honor at the Waldorf Astoria by the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce. The talk was to be broadcast at 10 a.m. by the National Broadcasting Co.

Litvinoff spent a secluded day in New York, refusing interviews and visiting friends and viewing points of interest in New York City.

Save Heywood Patterson!

ONLY three swift days—and then the lynch verdict!

Such is the latest decision of Judge Callahan down in Decatur who has just ruled that the life of Heywood Patterson, first of the nine Scottsboro boys to be re-tried in Decatur, must be decided in not more than three days.

This is nothing more nor less than a gruesome attempt of this lynch judge to railroad Heywood Patterson swiftly to his execution without any delay! The "impartial" judge can hardly restrain his impatience!

It is the attempt of the whole judicial lynch machinery of the Southern masters to send Heywood Patterson to his doom before the world protest that has kept him from the lynch executioners can be sufficently mobilized to save him.

Only three days! In this time, every moment, every hour, must be filled with unceasing feverish activity to arouse the masses of the country and the world to the danger that faces Patterson and the Scottsboro boys.

If we fail to leap to the defense of Patterson and the other Scottsboro boys, they will go quickly to the lynch execution!

Meetings, demonstrations, protests must be immediately organized!

In every locality, in every working-class group, wherever haters of oppression gather, telegrams of anger and protest must pour like a storm upon the ruling class lynchers of Decatur!

Only three days! Workers, toiling masses of the world! Save the nine innocent Scottsboro boys!

Today's demonstration in Harlem must be the signal for the widest mobilization to save the Scottsboro boys!

Ruby Bates, Near Death, Says "Save Negro Boys"

NEW YORK.—Ruby Bates, Scottsboro witness, lies today on a hospital cot, fighting for life following a critical operation, imperatively ordered by phy- ans.

Ruby Bates, who was waiting near New York for her deposition to be taken by a New York lawyer for use in the Decatur trials, Thursday notified the International Labor Defense that her physical condition had become such that she had been obliged to go to a hospital. There an examination made it evident that an immediate operation was a life and death matter.

She was operated on early Friday morning. Physicians in charge could not pronounce her out of danger last night.

Thursday night, in the presence of a representative of the International Labor Defense, Ruby Bates told a Daily Worker reporter of her arrival in the hospital, and the operation she expected.

"I knew about my condition, but I didn't tell anybody just how bad it was, until I was forced to come to the hospital," she said.

"Then when I realized I'd have to be operated on, I came here, and notified Mr. Patterson of the I. L. D.

"You know I was forced to testify against the boys in the first trial. I told the truth at the last trial in Decatur, because I didn' want those boys to die on account of a lie I told. I have received threats that I will be lynched if I return. But, in spite of that, if it were necessary, and if I were able, I would go back and testify in Decatur. I would be afraid, because I know they are after me. But if I could, I would go.

"I have just heard that Knight will put Orville Gilley on the stand to testify against the Scottsboro boys, in this trial. I know they have filled him full of lies. They kept him in jail with us in Scottsboro, but they never dared put him on the stand. I wish I could go back to answer his lies, but I can't. And it isn't because I'm afraid. That wouldn't be enough to stop me."

As the reporter was leaving her bedside, she called him back:

"Do all you can for the Scottsboro boys," she said. "I did my best while I was able."



Clarence Norris.

Clarence Norris, Scottsboro Negro defendant, who was arraigned in Morgan County court yesterday as part of the prosecution plan to railroad all the framed-up boys to the electric chair.

Unemployed Workers Die of Starvation

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 23.—John B. Murphy, unemployed worker who worked for 14 years in Lever Brothers, soap makers, died of heart failure brought about by starvation and exposure during the recent cold wave in New England.

Patrick Martin, unemployed and homeless laborer, froze to death in a brickyard where he had sought shelter. The body of George Provost, unemployed laborer, was found lying across a grave in Worcester during a recent snowstorm.

Norris Arraigned; Trials To Be 'Quick Job,' Says the Judge

Jury in One Trial to 'Deliberate' While New Trial Is On

By JOHN L. SPIVAK
(Special Correspondent of the Daily Worker.)

DECATUR, Ala., Nov. 24. — **So great is Alabama's hurry to convict the seven Scottsboro** boys that it arraigned Clarence Norris late this afternoon over the objections of Samuel Leibowitz, International Labor Defense Counsel, that he would not have time to defend Heywood Patterson properly. The defense is allowed only three days for the Patterson case. Norris' trial was set for Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 30.

"Now it's get moving," the judge said, as soon as the arraignment was over. "Let's resume where we left off, on the Jackson County Jury Roll."

Judge Callahan explained to newspapermen that he would lock up the Patterson jury in one of the court witness rooms and let them deliberate while Norris is being tried in the same court room.

Circuit Judge W. W. Callahan interrupted the taking of testimony in the Morgan County Court in the defense motion to quash the Jackson County indictments by announcing he wanted to arraign Norris. He had changed his mind, for some inexplicable reason, about arraigning Charlie Weems as he had announced on Wednesday.

Norris, charged with the same crime that Heywood Patterson and the other boys are charged with, thus has his date for trial set even before a verdict is reached in the Patterson case.

Defense Protests

When Judge Callahan started to pick a venire of 100 Morgan County citizens from which the jury to try Norris will be picked, he announced that he would set the trial date for Thanksgiving Day.

"If the court please," Leibowitz protested, "that gives the defense only three days to try Heywood Patterson."

"That's right," the judge smiled amiably, "we're going to make speed."

"Judge," Leibowitz insisted earnestly, "I've been through this case before. It can't be done in three days and defend the accused properly."

"We'll see, I'll wind the Patterson case up Wednesday night, if not, Thursday morning, God be willing."

"I say it can't be done," Leibowitz repeated.

"Sure it can. How many witnesses you got?"

"About fifty."

"Well, that ought to take about a day."

(At the trial this Spring it took three days to examine and cross examine the witnesses. It took almost a whole day to pick the jury alone).

Spectators Laugh Approval

The two-score spectators in the audience laughed approvingly at the judge's insistence that the cases be rushed through.

Norris had been arraigned before, on the joint indictment applicable to all the Scottsboro boys. Separate trials had been granted them, as is their right.

Norris, dressed in a blue shirt and blue overalls, was called before the bench to hear himself arraigned. He stood there, twisting a worn and frayed cap nervously in his hands. As soon as the arraignment was over, he was taken back to the Morgan County jail, where he and the other boys have been kept since they were brought here last Sunday.

George W. Chamlee, associate defense counsel, resumed examination of Hamlin Caldwell, Jackson County

(Continued on Page 2)

Trade Unions Call for Daily Worker Tag Days Support

JACK STACHEL, Acting National Secretary of the Trade Union Unity League, issued an appeal yesterday to all union members to participate in the Daily Work tag days today and Sunday.

• • •

"The Daily Worker has shown members of the T.U.U.L., of the A. F. of L., of independent unions, and unorganized workers that it can always be counted on in their struggles. It counteracts the lies of the capitalist press about our strikes. It aids us in every way to fight boss and government terror. Without the Daily Worker the struggles of the American workers would be seriously crippled. The Daily Worker must be saved!" states the T.U.U.L.

• • •

A SPECIAL call is issued by the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union and by the Food Workers Industrial Union to all workers, regardless of party affiliations, to contribute, to approach workers in the shops, on the streets, in the homes with collection boxes to raise funds for the "Daily."

Join the "Daily" Tag Day volunteers! Out in the streets with Tag Day boxes today and Sunday!

• • •

Philadelphia Challenges Chicago

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. (By Wire). —After a meeting of Party members and close sympathizers, Philadelphia pledges to raise $500 over its quota of $2,000. We challenge Chicago to raise its quota.

SAM MILLS,
District Organizer.

• • •

Friday's receipts	$ 264.46
Previous total	27,102.27
TOTAL TO DATE	$27,366.73

Writers' Group to Go to Decatur Trial

NEW YORK.—The first group of a delegation of writers will leave New York tomorrow for Decatur as "unofficial observers" of the trial of Haywood Patterson which begins on Monday, the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners announced today.

Included in the delegation will be Erskine Caldwell, author of "God's Little Acre," and Edward Dahlberg, author of "From Flushing to Calvary."

The National Committee is inviting all writers, professionals and others to join the delegation.

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Surgeon Dentist
3674 WALLACE AVE.
corner Allerton Avenue Bronx, N. Y.

DR. R. H. ISAACS
Formerly of Baltimore, Md. has moved his office to New York at
304 E. 178th Street, Bronx, N. Y.
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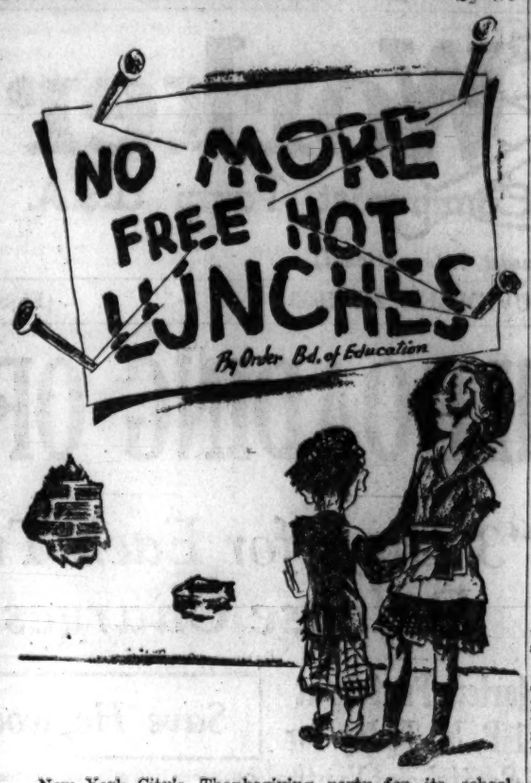
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For further information apply at the Main Office, William Spuhr, Nationa Secretary, or to the Financial Secretaries of the Branches.

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New York City's Thanksgiving party for its school children.

• • •

Anna Bosse: Will be glad to be at your Daily Worker affair, tonight at 792 E. Tremont Ave., Bronx, with a cartoon and chalk talk.

HELPING THE DAILY WORKER THROUGH DEL:

Dr. S. Waliman	$ 5.00
Previously Recorded	23.70
TOTAL	$28.70

Vote Approval of Amalgamation Move at Shoe Union Meet

NEW YORK.—By a unanimous vote, nearly 4,000 union members present at Arcadia Hall, Brooklyn, Thursday night voted to join the movement for one big industrial union in the shoe industry.

Fred Biedenkapp, general secretary of the Shoe and Leather Workers' Industrial Union, reported on the amalgamation movement initiated by the shoe workers in New England in three shoe unions, the Shoe Workers' Protective Union, the National Shoe Workers' Association, and the Salem Shoe Workers' Union, in which the Industrial Union had also participated. Amalgamation as proposed by the Provisional Committee of the three unions was to be on the basis of one industrial union under rank and file control, no arbitration, and no affiliation with the A. F. of L.

These principles were laid down at a meeting of the Provisional Committee last week, which Biedenkapp attended as representative of the Shoe and Leather Workers' Industrial Union.

A convention is to be called in Boston on Dec. 11, Biedenkapp reported, and the action of the convention is to be binding only after a majority vote of the membership of the respective organizations. Delegates are to be elected on the basis of two for every craft represented, and one for every 200 members of the organization.

The members elected a provisional committee of five shoe workers to be present at the Shop Delegates Council meeting on Saturday at 12 a.m., at Irving Plaza, at which time the election of delegates to the Amalgamation convention will take place. A committee from the New England delegation will also be present to supervise the election of the delegates. The New York Provisional Committee elected are H. Lillenstein, Mildred Young, Max Spierer, Vincent Tucci and Jimmie Bonagura.

Terzani Mass Meeting

Athos Terzani, anti-Fascist fighter accused of murder, will speak tomorrow afternoon at 3 p.m. at a mass meeting in Irving Plaza Hall, 15th St. and Irving Place.

Radio Workers

All C.P. and Y.C.L. in radio plants employed and unemployed, are called to a special meeting this Sunday at 2 p.m. at the Y.C.L. district office.

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Attention: Millinery Workers

A Preliminary Conference of active members, chairmen and chairladies, for the purpose of calling a broad conference of shop delegates in the hat wear industry is taking place Saturday, Nov. 25th, 11 a. m., at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St.

Leather Workers' Meeting on Role of C. P.

C. P. of Williamsburg will hold a meeting of all shoe and leather workers tomorrow, 11 a. m., at Workers Center, 61 Graham Ave., Brooklyn.

Carpenters' Meeting

At 1 p. m. today, a special open meeting of Carpenters Local No. 2725 will take place in the New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave.

Volunteer Stations for "Daily" Tag Days

NEW YORK CITY

DOWNTOWN—Workers Center, 26 Ave. C. East Side Workers Club, 168 East Broadway.
MIDTOWN—Greek Workers Club, 209 W. 23th St.; Armenian Workers Club, 56 W. 28th St.; Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, 131 W. 28th St.
Midtown Section: — Armenian Club, 114 Lexington Ave., near 29th St.; Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, fourth floor, 131 W. 28th St.

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HARLEM—Finnish Workers Hall, 15 W. 126th St.; Esthonian Workers Club, 27 W. 115th St.; Harlem Liberator, 2162 7th Ave.
YORKVILLE—Hungarian Workers Home, 350 E. 81st St.

LOWER BRONX—Workers Center, 369 Prospect Ave.; Prospect Workers Club, 1187 So. Boulevard; Bronx Workers Club, 1400 Boston Road.
UPPER BRONX — Workers Center, 3075 Clinton Ave.; Co-op Unemployed Council, Barker and Britton Streets; Middle Bronx Workers Center, 3382 Third Ave.
SOUTH BROOKLYN—Workers Center, 132 Myrtle Ave.; Workers Center, 240 Columbia St.; Scandinavian Workers Club, 5009 Fifth Ave.
BORO PARK — Finnish Workers Home, 715 40th St.; Workers Center, 1109 45th St.
BATH BEACH—Bath Beach Workers Club, 87 Bay 25th St.
BENSONHURST — Bensonhurst Workers Center, 2006 70th St.
CONEY ISLAND — Coley Island Workers Center, 27th St. and Mermaid.
BRIGHTON BEACH — Brighton Beach Workers Center, Brighton Beach and Coney Island Ave.
WILLIAMSBURG — Workers Center, 61 Graham Ave.; Bridge Plaza Workers Club, 265 Rodney St.; Laisve, 46 Ten Eyck St.; Progressive Workers Center, 159 Sumner Ave.
BROWNSVILLE — Brownsville Workers Center, 1813 Pitkin Ave.; American Youth Club, 103 Thatford Ave.; Hinsdale Workers Club, 313 Hinsdale St.
JAMAICA—Jamaica Workers Center, 162-29 Liberty Ave.

PHILADELPHIA

1137 N. 41 St.; 434 N. 62 St.; 1747 N. Wilton St.; 1331 N. Franklin St.; 715 N. 6 St.; 980 N. 5 St.; 3115 Dauphin St.; 2456 N. 30 St.; 2014 N. 33 St.; 2329 Master St.; 1308 Tasker St.; 1829 S. 9 St.; 710 Passyunk Ave.; 1036 Locust St.; 2530 N. 3 St.; 1810 South St.

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BOSTON

Dudley St. Opera House, 113 Dudley St., Roxbury, Mass.; New International Hall, 43 Winonah St., Roxbury; 35 Westminster St., South End, Boston; Russian Hall, 93 Standford St., West End, Boston; 74 Wildwood St., Dorchester, Mass.; Workers Center, 88 Hawthorn St., Chelsea; 105 Shirley Ave., Revere, Mass.

Workers School Forum
SUNDAY LECTURE CALLED OFF
All Go to Bronx Coliseum Instead
Next Sunday, December 3, at 8 p. m. WM. PATTERSON
will lecture on
"The New Phase in the Scottsboro Case"
at WORKERS' SCHOOL FORUM, 35 E. 12th St., 2d Floor
QUESTIONS — DISCUSSION - - - ADMISSION 25c

PHILADELPHIA
DAILY WORKER VICTORY BANQUET
Sunday Evening, November 26th
at JEFFERSON MANOR HALL
Broad and Jefferson Streets
—PROGRAM—
Play by John Reed Club Workers' Labortary Theatre
Bella Dorfman — Artef
Prominent Speaker

Callahan, Decatur Judge, Rushes Case Against Negro Boys

(Continued from Page 1)

Circuit Court reporter, when court reopened this morning after a late night session. The defense was still searching for the names of Negroes on the jury list which resulted in a sensation last night when Leibowitz demanded that the jury rolls be impounded by the court, and promptly sent for a handwriting expert.

Late this afternoon, while Leibowitz was examining J. H. Stewart, former member of the Jackson County Jury Board, Judge Callahan ruled that the defense could not probe into the actions of the jury board in making up their jury list.

It followed a heated command by Callahan to Leibowitz to "Stop right there," When the chief counsel for defense asked Stewart if Snodgrass was "a qualified Negro."

"I know what you are trying to show," Callahan said angrily.

"If you want to show that this jury roll has forged names, go right ahead, but the witness does not have to answer questions probing into the workings of the minds of the jury commission."

Names Those of Witnesses

While the search for names continued, the defense subpoenaed the seven Scottsboro Negroes whose names were found on the jury roll. They were Hugh Sanford, Plea Larkin, Travis Moseley, K. D. Snodgrass, Cam Rudder and Mark Taylor. All of these Negroes had been defense witnesses at the trial of Heywood Patterson this Spring.

The name of Hugh Sanford in the Jackson County jury roll was identified late yesterday afternoon by C. A. Wann, Circuit Court clerk, as that of a Negro.

Leibowitz jumped up: "Your Honor," he demanded, "I want this page marked for future identification."

To newspaper men who asked whether he suspected that the name had been inserted since the Scottsboro cases in order to show that Negroes were not discriminated against, Leibowitz said: "I have nothing to say about this at the present time."

Leibowitz demanded that the jury roll be impounded by the court, which was done.

To Check on Handwriting

Leibowitz asked J. E. Moody, Jackson County Jury Board member, to write his name several times on a sheet of paper. This was entered in evidence.

Leibowitz's tactics are obviously to get samples of the handwriting of all jury board members while they are identifying persons listed on the jury roll and place these on file, so the handwriting expert can identify the one who wrote in the names of the Negroes.

Their names had been written either over or under red lines drawn at the bottom of the pages where they were found. At the session last night, Kelly Morgan, clerk of the Jackson County Court admitted that the handwriting "looked like mine."

Leibowitz sent for James M. Haring, famous handwriting expert, who had testified in the Hall-Mills case and other celebrated causes celebre. He is expected in Decatur tomorrow morning. He will examine the handwriting in open court and tell whether the writing is Morgan's and whether the writing dates from 1931, when the jury roll was prepared, or more recently.

Leibowitz announced this morning that he was willing for Knight to name his own handwriting expert and the defense would agree to abide by his decision, provided that if it were found that the jury rolls had been tampered with, the indictments against the Scottsboro boys would be quashed.

Knight refused to entertain the offer.

"I am not interested," he said. "I have another approach to these names of Negroes on the jury roll, and Mr. Leibowitz will know nothing about it until the last minute."

A few minutes before Leibowitz made his announcement to the newspapermen, Judge Callahan strolled over and informed them that he had examined the jury roll, which he had ordered impounded and that he had found about forty names written "over or under" the red lines, which marked the bottom of the pages. Asked whether these names were white or colored, he said he did not know.

SPORTS by Edward Newhouse

Our Own Toe-Twisters

By JOSEPH FREEMAN
(Batting for EDWARD NEWHOUSE)

Eddie Newhouse, the brightest sports writer of them all, has a morbid sense of humor. But I suppose he will explain everything by his desire to encourage amateur sports, amateur spectators, and amateur sports-writing. I'm in for it.

First he dragged me out of a sickbed to watch the Daily Workers'-Labor Sports Union wrestling tournament Wednesday night.

If you want to know what a rank amateur I am in these matters, I'll tell you. When the first pair of wrestlers got on the mat I thought they were Red Dancers. All the help I got from Eddie was that the boys were in fact getting redder and redder, at least around the neck, back and thighs.

But first let me tell you about the preliminary bout, which I understood better than the others. The spectators were impatiently waiting for the tournament to begin. But the red curtain that covers the stage


Two of the Strong Boys in Action.

of Finnish Hall hung heavy and silent. It concealed a bout between the "managers" of the tournament and the cops.

A tall gentleman in a gray fedora with lots of pink in his face and lots of fat bulging over his belt, accompanied by two of New York's finest sluggers in uniform, was explaining to Eddie Newhouse that the tournament was off.

The law of the State says that no outfit which ain't connected with the A.A.U. can hold an athaletic bout without they first get a license from the State Athaletic Commission. This license costs a lot of dough, but that was none of the pink gentlemah's business. He just got a hot tip to close this show down, and he was gonna do it.

Gordon of the L.S.U. explained that a license was unnecessary. It was true the spectators were charged admission, but that fee was not for the bout. It was to hear C. A. Hathaway lecture.

That's the gag, said the pink gentleman, but the real thing is the bout.

A comrade in the crowd that surrounded the pillars of the law said something about the A.A.U. proteeing racketeers.

You're not saying I'm a racketeer, said the pink gentleman.

I'm not saying it, said the comrade in the crowd.

Missing the irony, the pink gentleman softened. Poissonally, I don't care what you guys do, he said. I'm here to do a job. I got my orders, and I'm gonna carry them out. Now if them people out there didn't pay a fee it would be different.

That settled it. We announced to the audience that they must return their entrance fee to the box office, but if they wanted to they could donate it to the Daily Worker.

Did the gentlemen of the law object to donations to the Daily Worker, a labor newspaper? No, they could not tell the people what to do with their money.

So the preliminary bout ended with a victory for the "managers" of the tournament in 30 minutes 8 seconds.

A pair of wrestlers came on but I didn't have a chance to watch them because my attention was distracted by two other wrestlers in the group that crowded around the mat on the stage.

These two were engaged in a heavy intellectual bout. Beginning with a discussion of the relative merits of the two men tangling torsos on the mat, our barrel-chested debaters proceeded to discuss the nature of competition under capitalism.

This wrestling, one said, is just part of capitalist competition. Under socialism there won't be no competition.

Yeah, said the other, and how about socialist competition.

As the lads went on and off the mat, massaging each other like rubbers in a Turkish bath, I tried to learn something about the art from J. A. Hathaway, waiting on the stage for his turn.

C. A. Hathaway, I had heard, had been a three-letter man at prep-school. But I couldn't for the life of me, find out whether the three letters were P.S.U., I.W.O., or I.L.D. I remarked that the wrestlers were doing an awful lot of back-slapping.

That, explained the three-letter man, shows the wrong kind of political training.

This boy, J. Lekas, of the Greek Spartacus club, was doing some fine wrestling. Even I could tell that. When the semi-finals were over, three-letter man Hathaway, made the best speech on labor sports I've heard in this country. He ought to write it up and publish it. It explained the difference between the old S. P. contempt for sports as an evil which distracts the worker from the class-struggle, and the Communist realization that the worker's healthy and normal interest in sports must be made a bridge to and a part of the revolutionary labor movement.

Anyway, I learned that size counts for something in wrestling. I saw two mohammeds unsuccessfully tackling man-mountain P. Kaupienen of the Brooklyn Kaytee, who, by the end of the evening, came out sweatless and heavyweight champion.

J. Cox, Negro wrestler of the Y. M. C. A., put up a vigorous and skillful scrap for the 175 lb. championship. Too bad he didn't quite make it. He was by far the finest looking specimen of manhood on the mat.

This first wrestling tournament under Daily Worker auspices ought to be followed by more. I'd like to see one in a big place, where the mat is big enough for our agile beef-throwers. And where there is an announcer who knows something about wrestling.

Helping the Daily Worker Through Ed Newhouse

Contributions received to the credit of Edward Newhouse in the Socialist competition with Michael Gold, Dr. Luttinger, Helen Luke and Jacob Burck to raise $1,000 in the $40,000 Daily Worker Drive:

A. K.	$ 1.00
Previous total	179.86
Total to date	$180.86

SCHEDULE FOR NOVEMBER 26, 1933

Home Team	Visiting	Time	Park	Referee
Roma	Red Spark	2 P.M.	Crotona Park	Nessler
Spartacus	Fichte	1 P.M.	Crotona Park	Schiffer
Italian American	Ecuadore	2 P.M.	Betsy Head	Kats
Falcons	Tico	12:30 P.M.	Jasper Oval	Harvey
	Italia vs. Bukumft—Exhibition			
	A3 Division			
Polish	Hinsdale	1 P.M.	Maspeth Oval	Feinstein
Prospect	Red Spark	2 P.M.	Thos. Jefferson	Criss
Columbia	French	1 P.M. No. 2	Can Cortlandt	Friedman
Monabi	Ilya			
	B1 Division			
Hero	Maple	10:30 A.M.	Jasper Oval	Gunman
Dauntless	Bronxwville	12:30 M.	Central Reservoir	Silverstein
Bronx Rung.	Juventus	11:00 A.M.	Crotona Park	Thal
Heral	N. Y. Rung.	1 P.M.	Gravesend	Lippert
	B2 Division			
Prospect	Italian American	1 P.M.	Betsy Head	Silva
Fichte	Hinsdale	3 P.M.	McCooms Dam	Fink
Mapins	I.W.O.	12:30 M.	Central 64th St.	Fischer
Red Spark	Spartacus	1 P.M.	Thos. Jefferson	Kanen
Nonpareil	S. America	3:30 P.M.	McCaren	Dicovet
	C Division			
Red Spark	French	11 A.M.	Thos. Jefferson	Appel
Fichte	Spartacus	1 P.M.	McCoombs Dam	Berkowits
Greek Spart.	Youth Culture	10:30 A.M.	Central 64th St.	Swanson

CITY AFFAIRS

BEING HELD FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

Daily Worker

Saturday, Nov. 25th:

Grand Concert and Dance given by East New York Workers Club, 468 Cleveland Street, Brooklyn, 8:30 p.m. Program: Freiheit Gesangs Verein, New Dance Group. Adm. 25c.

Movie showing of "Land of Lenin" and "Struggle for Bread" at Workers Center, 1513 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn, under auspices of Women's Council No. 23. Adm. 25c.

Veicherinka given by the Bulgarian Macedonian Workers Club at 105 W. 24th St. Lots of good eats and drinks.

Concert and Dance at Workers Center, 792 E. Tremont Ave., Bronx, given by Units 5 and 23, Sec. 5 C.P. Talented dancers and singers; Bronx Dram. Club. Chalk Talk. Adm. 15c.

Dance and Entertainment at Hungarian Workers House, 351 E. 81st St. given by Unit 17 Sec. 2. Adm. 15c.

House Party at home of B. Altshuler, 1767 Weeks Ave., Apt. 4-E, Bronx, given by Unit 10 Sec. 13. Lots of spaghetti and other good food.

Entertainment and dance given by Unit 16 Sec. 1 at the Ch-Grand Club.

House Party at home of Thal Nearnaber, 1826 Bergen St., Brooklyn; auspices of Bronxville Progressive Workers Club. Shuls 4, at 4 p. m.

Veicherinka and Dance given at the Macedonian Workers Educational Club, 109 W. 24th St. Excellent entertainmetn. Check Room 25c.

Sunday

Concert and Banquet given by Unit 13, Sec. 5 and Women's Council, at 1304 Southern Boulevard, at 8:30 p.m.

Dinner and Entertainment given by Unit 16, Sec. 11, at 2979 W. 19th St., Brooklyn, at 5 p. m.

T.U.U.C. Class

Class in current events for trade union functionaries will be held today at 3:30 p. m. in the Workers School.

Clarence Hathaway will discuss "The Struggles of the Farmers."

OUT OF TOWN AFFAIRS FOR THE Daily Worker

Shenandoah Section
The outstanding film "War Against the Centuries" will be shown in the following towns on the dates listed below:

November 24th:
Kurtzmont, Pa.: At Liberty Hall, 18th and Pine St.

November 25th:
Shamokin, Pa.: At 413 N. Shamokin St.

St. Louis, Mo.
November 26th:
Monster Banquet at Peoples Finance Bldg. Tickets 50c.

So. Norwalk, Conn.
November 24th:
Film showing of the Soviet movie "The Two Thieves" at the Workers Center, 102 Washington St., at 8:15 p.m. Auspices of I.W.O. Branch 97.

Philadelphia
November 24th:
Concert and Dance given by Sect. 1 at 1309 Tasker Street.

Elizabeth, N. J.
November 26th:
Entertainment and Dance given by Elizabeth Unit of the Communist Party at Lithuanian Club, 908 Court St. Adm. 15c.

New Kensington, Pa.
November 26th:
Film showing of "Chame" at Dattala Theatre at 7 p.m. 40 per cent proceeds for Daily Worker. Auspices, C.P. of Arnold.

Cleveland
November 25th:
Dance and Veicherinka given by Section 2 at Lithuanian Workers Hall, 999 E. 79th St.

Detroit
November 26th:
Affair given by Unit 13 Sec. 1 at the Greek Workers Club, 544 E. Lafayette Street. Adm. 10c.
Lecture and Concert, featuring report on U.S.S.R. by Comrade N. Hamaroff at Carpenter's Hall, 933 Alger Ave. at 1:30 p.m. Adm. 10c.

Cincinnati, Ohio
November 29th:
House Party, excellent supper and interesting program on Thanksgiving Eve. given by a group of Women Sympathizers of Cincinnati at 531 Clark St., at 8:30 p.m.

(Newark, N. J.)
Nov. 25th:
The Jewish Workers Club of Newark will hold a house party at the home of Comrade Schulman, 1104 Grove St., Irvington.
Nov. 25th:
House Party given by the Jack London Club, 59 Court St. Dancing and entertainment.

(Cleveland, Ohio)
Nov. 27th:
Dance and entertainment ... ments at 4309 Lorain Ave., given by the United Brotherhood ... and Joiners of American, Local 1180. Admission free.

PERSONAL

WILL Sam Markovitch, age 17, 5 feet 9 inches, please communicate with his father immediately. Or if anybody knows of his whereabouts please do so. When left home wore moleskin coat, brown cap, black working shoes. Had 1933 drivers license.

Going to Russia?
Workers needing fall outfits of horsehide leather sheeplined Coats, Windbreakers, Breeches, High Shoes, etc., will receive special reduction on all their purchases at the
SQUARE DEAL ARMY and NAVY STORE
121 THIRD AVE.
(3 doors South of 14th Street)

FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION AND THE ICOR
MASS VICTORY RECOGNITION MEETING
Wednesday, November 29th, 8 P. M.
BRONX COLISEUM EAST 177th STREET
CHAIRMAN .....CARL BRODSKY
Speakers:
CORLISS LAMONT HERBERT GOLDFRANK
COUNTEE CULLEN M. KATZ
M. OLGIN LOUISE THOMPSON
DR. HARRY F. WARD S. ALMAZOV
ADMISSION 25c
ENTERTAINMENT — FREIHEIT GESANG VEREIN
W. I. R. BAND — FREIHEIT MANDOLIN ORCHESTRA

Armour Scabs Held Prisoners; Strikers Stop All Production

Farmers Holiday Association in 14 Counties Withholds Livestock from Plant; Three Are Arrested

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 24.—The Armour packing strike entered its second week on Thursday with production still at a standstill and the picket lines being maintained day and night. Three strikers were arrested, and one strike-breaker, who was caught by pickets trying to get through the lines with a gun, was arrested. Meanwhile Swift workers were awaiting an answer to the demands presented by their committee to the Swift management, which will be reported at a Swift workers special meeting Thursday night. Workers in the Cudahy and United Packing Plant are awaiting the action of the Swift workers, before taking a strike vote.

Scabs Are Prisoners.

The newspapers are carrying on a vicious campaign against the strike. Reports are appearing regularly in the press that the Armour plant has hundreds of scabs working, but this is not true. There is a handful of scabs inside, practically prisoners, who eat and sleep there, but no work is being done as the skilled labor needed to start the killing floors refuse to go back to work.

The A. F. of L. leaders, McCoy and Carpenter, are desperately attempting to get their members into the plant to scab, but have so far failed. Most of the A. F. of L. rank and filers refuse to scab, sticking with the Packinghouse Workers' Industrial Union which called the strike, and the few who want to go back to work are unable to get through the watchful picket lines.

Workers Reject Company Union.

N.R.A. representatives have held several conferences with the strike committee and the Armour management, but at Thursday noon no definite developments toward negotiations had started, with the strikers rejecting arbitration and insisting on direct negotiations, and the Armour officials refusing to negotiate with the strikers and insisting on dealing with the Armour Conference Board, a fake company union which the workers refuse to recognize. The Conference Board members tried to crash the picket lines on Wednesday to have a conference with the Armour officials, but the strikers refused to allow them to go through.

The Armour company and the capitalist press tried without success to bring in the "red issue" to frighten the workers, but this maneuver had no effect on the strikers. The Pioneer Press, issued an appeal to the President and the Governor to intervene and smash the strike. Huge paid ads of Armour & Co. are appearing in all newspapers against the strike.

The Farmers' Holiday Association of Faribault County and 13 other counties informed strike headquarters that they are calling on all farmers to withold their stock from South St. Paul for the duration of the strike, and picketing of the highways will soon begin.

WIR Seeks Aid for Paterson Strikers

Need Food, Clothes & Money to Win

PATERSON, N. J.—The Workers' International Relief and the National Textile Workers' Union have issued an urgent call for food, clothes and money for the Paterson silk strikers. They have been striking over three months.

These should be sent immediately to any of the three headquarters: The N.T.W.U. Relief Committee, 222 Paterson St, Paterson, N. J.; T.U.U.C., 799 Broadway, N. Y. C.; W.I.R., 870 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Push Union Drive in Brooklyn Metal Shops

NEW YORK. — The organization drive of the Steel and Metal Workers Union in the Brooklyn metal shops has resulted in substantial improvements in the conditions of the workers.

In the Star, Karp, General Metal Box shops and in the Federal Steel Products Co. in Newark, the workers, through stoppages and strikes or preparations for a strike, have won wage increases, reinstatement of fired workers, division of work and recognition of the union or shop committee. The union is achieving similar successes in a number of Brooklyn machine shops as a result of its campaign.

Workers in metal box shops, in electrical switchboard and allied lines of work, and unemployed workers of the industry are called to an organization meeting on Tuesday, Nov. 28, at 5 p.m. at Union headquarters, 80 Smith St., Brooklyn, at which time the policies and program of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union will be explained.

Plan to Spread Union at Shoe Repair Meet Sun.

NEW YORK.—To counteract the activities the chain shoe repair companies, such as Kliens and others, who are organizing their workers into an A. F. of L. company union, the Shoe Repair Department of the Shoe and Leather Workers Industrial Union announces that it will intensify its drive to win the shoe repair workers.

The department calls all shoe repair workers, employed and unemployed, to a mass meeting at Irving Plaza on Sunday, Nov. 26, at 9:30 a.m., to take up the many problems confronting the workers during the coming months and to strengthen the union in preparation for any attempts by the bosses to beat down the wages and conditions of the workers.

Fred Biedenkapp, general [illegible] of the union, and George Martin, organizer, will speak.

Chicago Mass Meets for Meat Strikers

CHICAGO, Ill.—Two mass meetings in sympathy with the strike of the packinghouse workers in St. Paul and Pittsburgh have been arranged for Sunday, Nov. 26, by the Packing House Workers Industrial Union of Chicago.

The meetings will be held at Sikora Hall, 4758 S. Marshfield Ave., at 3 p. m., and Forum Hall, 323 E. 43 St., at 7:30 p. m.

The Fighting Vets

By H. E. BRIGGS

A Diplomat's Reward

Pelham D. Glassford, dilletante artist, diplomat, society idol and man about Washington is a prospective candidate for Police Chief of New York. Major LaGuardia likes Generals. He thought Glassford handled the Bonus Army with tact and sympathy, especially the murder by Glassford's Police of Hushka and Carlson. Such diplomacy must be rewarded. What d'ye say, Buddy? All you fellows on the Bonus March should have a vote in the matter. All those in favor of a GENERAL demonstration signify by the usual sign.

Watch Ya Step, Cap!

Capt. John Foley, while on his honeymoon in New York, fell out of a fifth story window when walking in his sleep. You can't blame Mae West for this. It seems the Captain is a pill-roller attached to the Civilian Conservation Corps Camp at Montpelier, Vt. This is a veterans "forced labor camp," where you work for $5.00 a month and your family gets $25.00 instead of the $40.00 paid by the Home Relief. This is what is known as a relief measure. But everything is not "Rosie." We have inside information about several demonstrations by the vets and boys in these C. C. camps, protesting against the bad food, back-breaking work and lack of medical attention. Maybe Capt. Foley was worrying about these protests. Now about that fractured leg Captain, just take one of those C. C. pills; the kind you give the boys in the Forced Labor Camps and everything will be alright.

No Friend of Ours

We don't like to advertise all these generals, captains, and majors in the news this week, but it is our duty to comment on the doings of these parasites, as a sort of warning example. Imagine these parasites calling us friends, especially Major von Stuepnagel. He just arrived from the land of the "Brown Brutes" to be leader of the American and Canadian Steel Helmets. He will reside in Bronxville. We hear the residents, especially the veterans have arranged to greet him at reveille and retreat with their famous cheer. When interviewed by reporters, the Major said, "I will spend my time riding to hounds, hunting, etc." Okay with us, Major. The W.E.S.L. would be delighted to take you and all Fascists like you for a ride.

Us Veterans

The best attempt at a veterans newspaper to reach us comes out of the rank and file committee in Pittsburgh. The editor is Comrade Carreno. The make-up is fairly good, but the contents show the defects of a one-man job. Draw in the Veterans, get correspondence, don't depend on rehashing old material too much. One of the best pieces is the review of the local fight for the State bonus. The paper points out that the local, just as the national backers of the National Economy League are millionaires, bankers and big business men. Despite these enemies and their fight against the State Bonus, word comes to us that it was carried through. Local Pennsylvania veterans can thank themselves and their rank and file committees for gaining this. If this State fight was carried out on a national scale, through rank and file organization, these enemies who oppose State grants and the National Bonus, relief, disability allowances, etc., could be defeated.

The Pittsburgh Rank and File Committees are doing good work in carving on where the National Convention left off. More power to the rank and file. The prominent display of the Three-Point Program at the head of each page could be copied to good advantage by other vets, contemplating bulletins, newspapers, etc. The pledge to support the struggle of the miners links the veterans in a decisive manner with the working class struggles. It is not a dull paper. It is a good start in the right direction. What it lacks proves again the need for a National Veterans Newspaper. We hope to bring out in the future such a paper and hereby extend an invitation to every veteran in America to send in their ideas and material for it.

Let Us Give Thanks

The W.E.S.L. is out with the firing squad to get the Blue Turkey Buzzard. If you see them coming your way with tickets, don't turn them down. Here is your chance to eat, drink and dance—ALL YOU WANT, for 50c. Besides there will be fine entertainment. Two bands will keep you on your toes from 2 P.M. until 2 A.M. Bring the whole family. The Red Magician will distribute favors to the children, so keep November 30th, Thanksgiving Day, open.

Bedacht's 50th Birthday To Be Celebrated Tonight

Central Committee of C. P. Lauds His 30 Years of Workingclass Activity in Statement

NEW YORK.—Max Bedacht, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of U. S. A., and National Secretary of the International Workers' Order, will be the guest of honor at the banquet tended him tonight upon the celebration of his 50th birthday and 30th year in the revolutionary movement.

The banquet, which is being given by the New York District of the Communist Party and the Central Committee of the I. W. O., is expected to be attended by hundreds of workers. Speakers include Earl Browder, Clarence Hathaway, James W. Ford, William Wiener, and Charles Krumbein.

A musical program with Andre Cibulski, Soviet singer; Eugene Nigob, pianist; Miss Gressler, violinist, will be part of the affair, which will be held at Irving Plaza Hall, 15th Street and Irving Place.

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COMRADE MAX BEDACHT,
Revolutionary Leader of the American Working Class.

Statement by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the U.S.A., on the Fiftieth Anniversary of Comrade Bedacht.

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THE Central Committee of the Communist Party of the U.S.A. extends its revolutionary greetings to Comrade Bedacht as member of the Central Committee and one of the leaders of the revolutionary labor movement in the United States of America.

From his youth and up to the present time, Comrade Bedacht devoted all his energy and his fruitful work to advance the interests of the proletariat. Himself a proletarian, earning his living by his labor, he gave all his free time and all his attention to the class-struggle of the workers. First in Switzerland, where he came from his native Bavaria as a young worker, then in the United States, where he emigrated in his twenties, he was engaged in the work of organizing labor unions and leading strikes of workers against their exploiters. Having joined the Socialist Party in America, he soon found himself in opposition to its reformist leadership. A labor leader in San Francisco, he consistently fought on the side of Tom Mooney against the leadership of the Socialist Party of California, which insisted on disavowing Mooney and expelling him from the party.

* * *

DURING the war he occupied an internationalist position, exposing the reactionary imperialist nature of America's participation in the war, and advocating a revolutionary struggle by the American workers against the war. For his revolutionary stand on many vital problems, he was hated by the reformist leadership of the Socialist Party, but he gained the confidence and respect of thousands upon thousands of rank-and-file workers who later formed the foundation of the Communist Party of the U.S.A.

Since the foundation of the Communist Party, in which Comrade Bedacht is a charter member, he has



MAX BEDACHT

been one of the outstanding leaders. Comrade Bedacht occupied various positions, but he has always remained in the front ranks of the Communist movement. From the foundation of the Communist Party. He has been a member of its Central Committee and during the last few years a member of the Political Bureau.

By his indomitable energy, and burning devotion to the cause of the Communist Party and the working class, by his ideological struggles in the first ranks of the Party, by his faithful following of the line of the Communist International at the time of the gravest crisis in the history of our Party, by his relentless struggles against the right and "left" opportunists within the Party and against the renegades of every shade, Comrade Bedacht has won the love and respect of the membership of the Communist Party and revolutionary workers.

* * *

IN THE last few years, Comrade Bedacht has done good mass work as one of the leaders of the International Workers Order of which he has been elected General Secretary at its last convention in Chicago.

Comrade Bedacht has become, for large numbers of workers, a symbol of revolutionary activity, a symbol of Communism. In greeting Comrade Bedacht and wishing him many more years of successful work in the ranks of the Communist Party, the Central Committee urges the workers to emulate the example of Comrade Bedacht and to express their recognition of his work by joining the Communist Party.

Long live Comrade Bedacht.

Long live the Communist Party of the U.S.A.!

Long live the Communist International!

Seattle Unemployed Thank Communists for Aid in Strike

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 24.—A letter, unanimously voted upon at a meeting of 100 members of the Unemployed Citizens League of Bothel, thanking the Communist Party for its help and leadership in the recent strike of the relief workers of Seattle and King County, was received here today by the District Office of the Communist Party.

The letter states that: "We, the Unemployed Citizens League of Bothel, have unanimously decided to thank you for the help that you have given the unemployed in this forced labor strike."

As a result of the three-week strike against forced labor in Seattle, the relief officials have been made to give cash for all relief work of the unemployed.

National Events

DAILY WORKER BANQUET IN PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A prominent speaker will address the Daily Worker Victory Banquet here this Sunday evening at Jefferson Manor Hall, Broad and Jefferson Sts.

An outstanding entertainment program will include Bella Derfman, of the Artef, the Workers Laboratory Theatre and a play by the local John Reed Club. All workers, all friends of the Daily Worker are invited to attend.

* * *

Talk on C. P. and Fascism

NEWARK.—Rebecca Grecht, District Organizer of the Communist Party of New Jersey, will speak at the Workers Forum this Sunday, Nov. 26, 1933, a 3 p.m. at Kreuger's Auditorium, 25 Belmont Ave. Her topic will be "The Communist Party and the Struggle Against Fascism."

* * *

Patterson at I.L.D. Banquet

ROXBURY, Mass.—William Patterson will be the main speaker at the I.L.D. banquet and dance on Thanksgiving Eve, Wednesday, Nov. 29, New International Hall, 42 Wenonah St.

WASHINGTON BOOK SHOP ANNOUNCES FALL SEASON SALE

Good news for Washington workers! We all want to keep up with the rapidly changing economic and political situation and to prepare ourselves to fight better in the struggles of the workers. So here is the "good news." The International Book Shop, 806 Eye St., N.W., in Washington is announcing its First Season Sale, to begin on November 25, and continue through December 5. There will be a 15-20 per cent discount on current revolutionary literature as well as on the more expensive editions of the Marxist-Leninist classics necessary to understanding the world we live in.

Since the recognition of the Soviet Union an increasing number of people are asking the question, "What is life like in the land with a workers' and farmers' government?" Literally dozens of pamphlets and magazines as well as books give the answer to this question. Other questions, for instance, "What does the N.R.A. mean to the workers?", "What is the dollar worth under Roosevelt's inflation program?", "Why do we hear so much about lynching just now?", etc., are answered in the clear light of Marxist-Leninist analysis.

WALL STREET'S CAPITOL

By SEYMOUR WALDMAN

WASHINGTON is a happy hunting ground for bankers and industrialists, ambitious liberals, intellectual racketeers, outright labor fakers, labor "experts," and hack politicians. With the possible exception of the World War period, the present evergrowing government bureaucracy is the greatest in the history of this country.

The "New Deal" pork barrel has many staves. Theodore Bilbo, ex-Governor of Mississippi, whose regime reeked throughout the country, is now the $6,000 a year Special Agent in the Division of Publicity and Information of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Special Agent Bilbo helps to "adjust" things for poor farmers, that is, he supervises a staff of newspaper clippers!



Seymour Waldman

N. R. A. (approximately 1,500 are on its capital payroll) has a publicity department of about 150 advertising and newspaper men, a press "intelligence" service for noting and clipping the views of 400 daily papers, hundreds of expensive desks, chairs and lounges, a special library, limousines, and other comforts of "recovery" which thus far have cost the people, for administrative expenses alone, about $5,000,000. And every day sees the arrival of more labor fakers, politicians, professors, and other Roosevelt salesmen-careerists.

* * *

A HOST of bright young lawyers and other practitioners fresh from Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia and other points wander around wondering what it's all about. Releases are issued around the clock. Reporters seem to be in constant dither about the gestation of the codes. And to make it a perfect ballyhoo madhouse, the Commerce Department hall bells clang at regular intervals.

Literally, tons of publicity releases, much of which is reprinted word for word, are spewed out each day from a thousand different departments. Everything from the continually repeated demagogic falsehood that "85 per cent" of the "Public Works" war program goes to "labor," to daily Commerce Department blather such as recent releases on sight-seeing buses in India and another on the best department store method of impersonating Santa Claus.

Part of the N. R. A. ballyhoo consists of mimeographed releases on radio "interviews," staged along orthodox vaudeville lines, with feeders and principles. N. R. A. Release No. 1482 (we're now in the 1800s) is entitled "Radio Interview With Senator Wagner—Robert F. Wagner, Senator from New York and Chairman of the National Labor Board will be interviewed by two of his fellow members on the Board, Walter C. Teagle, Chairman of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, the interview being broadcast over a national hookup by the National Broadcasting Company."

"**Senator Wagner:** My only regret is the absence tonight of the other members of the Board, including those outstanding leaders of industry; Gerard Swope, Edward N. Hurley, Louis C. Kirstein, and Austin Finch; and those able spokesmen for Labor; Dr. Leo Wolman, Father Francis J. Haas, John L. Lewis, and Major George L. Berry . . .

"**Mr. Green:** Mr. Chairman, what about all these strikes which have been taking place since the establishment of the Board? Do you consider the number alarming?

"**Senator Wagner:** I do not . . .

"**Mr. Teagle:** Do you mean, Senator, that you are satisfied with conditions as they are?

"**Senator Wagner:** By no means; all I am trying to point out is that the situation is not so serious as to banish hope. Of course, I am not satisfied with conditions which reflect philosophies of conflict and hatred, for they can never be the basis for economic reconstruction . . .

"**Mr. Teagle:** Senator, how would you characterize the Board's method of dealing with disputes over recognition of employees' representatives?

"**Senator Wagner:** Just one word is necessary—democracy. We are taking the American ideal of political government and projecting it into the industrial field. Whenever a question arises as to who shall be the recognized spokesman of the workers in a particular plant, our solution is simple. We supervise a free, secret ballot of the workers under such circumstances that there can be no coercion and no unfair electioneering. We have supervised over twenty elections and they have all been successful . . ."

* * *

SO "successful," indeed, that the tactic of ordering "elections" at some date weeks or months ahead during which time the employers are able to weed out the strike leaders, is one of the Labor Board's most effective strike-breaking weapons.

When ballyhoo and "elections" fail bullets will be on the order of the day.

"Letting Power Out of One Hand, To Catch It in Another"--Marx

Trundles Forth Socialist Party When Two Old Parties No Longer Popular; Capitalists Fear Only the Communist Party

Capitalist Class Uses Two Party System to Maintain Power in Face of Mass Anger at Unemployment and NRA Misery

By JACK STACHEL

In a recent article that appeared in the Daily Worker dealing with the city elections throughout the country, we pointed out that almost everywhere the "ins" were turned out and the "outs" were turned in. We pointed out that this was one of the expressions of the growing discontent of the masses expressing itself in the face of the lack of political maturity of the masses, through the traditional two party system.

This situation was seen in the city of New York where Tammany was defeated by the Republican-Fusion forces, in Cleveland where the Republicans again took power from the Roosevelt Democrats, in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, where the Mellon and Vare machines were defeated by the Democrats, and in Bridgeport, where the Socialists were elected against both of the two old parties. We pointed out that so far as Bridgeport was concerned the capitalists could no longer fool the workers with the two old parties and resorted to the use of the third party of capitalism, the Socialist Party.

Use Other Parties

But there is one important lesson from these elections that was not emphasized. This is the methods through which the capitalists maintain their rule. Much has already been written in the past of how the capitalists of the U. S. utilize the two party system to keep the workers chained to the capitalist parties. It is becoming more and more clear with every election, as the crisis continues to grow, that the capitalists are putting forward and building up the Socialist Party as the third party of capitalism in those places where they can no longer keep the workers chained to the two old parties.

They also put forward and support various so-called Farmer-Labor parties as is the case in the State of Minnesota, where the Farmer-Labor Party is the ruling party. In the recent Detroit elections a candidate for Councilman was put forward on the so-called Forgotten Man's Ticket. These are the methods used by the capitalists. But this is not an American invention. It is the method used by the bourgeoisie throughout the world.

Marx's Prediction

Karl Marx in the year 1855 already saw this and wrote about it in connection with the developments in England at that time. He wrote as follows:

"The oligarchy perpetuates itself not only through the aid of permanently keeping power in the same hands, but also by turn and turn about, letting power out of one hand in order to catch it in the other."

"Letting power out of one hand in order to catch it in the other"—what a profound observation made already in the year 1855 by the founder of scientific socialism, the greatest thinker of all time.

And how applicable to the present day conditions not alone in the U. S. A., but throughout the world. Without understanding this method used by the capitalists it would be impossible to understand many of the complex problems of modern politics. Problems that can only be understood on the basis of the theories elaborated by Marx and especially the teaching of Marx that the history of modern society is the history of class struggles.

What did the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt represent? Was it not "letting power out of one hand in order to catch it in the other?" What are the policies that Roosevelt is carrying through at the present time? They are the policies dictated by the ruling class that now rules through Roosevelt as it did before through Hoover. So it was in Germany. The ruling class continues to rule through Hitler just as before they ruled through Bruening, and before that through the Socialist Braun, and before that through the Kaiser.

And so it was with the recent municipal elections in the United States. The bankers and real estate interests will rule now through La Guardia just as before they did through O'Brien and Walker. So it is in Pittsburgh. The Mellon interests will continue to rule through McNair just as they did through Herron and Cline. And so it is in Bridgeport where the capitalists, as in Milwaukee, have helped to bring the Socialist Party to rule for them.

Of course the capitalists will shout that the new rulers are for the masses in order in that manner to be able to better maintain their rule. In Pittsburgh the Democratic Party made its main election slogan against the Mellon control. To be sure here and there the special immediate interests of the various sections of the ruling class may be in conflict on definite questions of policy. **But this does not in the least alter the fact that the elected officials will be the representatives of the ruling class as a whole fighting to maintain the rule of private property, of exploitation and oppression of the toiling masses.**

Probe Class Program

It is only by inquiring into the class character and class program of a political party that we can determine the interests that a given political party represents. The two old parties openly stand for the continuation of capitalist rule. This means that they stand for the robbery and plunder of the proletarian and other toiling masses in the interests of the exploiters. Roosevelt does not deny that he stands for the saving of the capitalists system, any less than the Republican party of Hoover and Mellon. He claims that he will administer the capitalist system in the interests of the masses. But it is impossible to reconcile the interest of both the exploited and the exploiters. Roosevelt is the representative of the exploiting class. Every measure of the Roosevelt administration is a class measure against the toilers.

And so it is with the "little" Roosevelts, the LaGuardias, the McNairs. Already with the deepening of the crisis and the apparent failure of the N. R. A. to solve the crisis the capitalists are more openly bringing forward the Republican opposition to the Roosevelt measures. By doing this they are preparing for the time when the disillusionment of the masses brings down the Roosevelt government, when they will again play the game of "letting power out of one hand in order to catch it in the other." This has already happened in the Cleveland elections where the Roosevelt Democrat Miller was defeated by the Republican candidate.

Don't Fear Socialist Party

As for the Socialist Party. The capitalists no longer fear the Socialist Party. After the lessons of the role of the party of Hilquit during the war, and especially after the war and the Russian revolution the capitalists have recognized the Socialist Party as the third party of capitalism. They have not been blind to the fact that it was the Social Democrats who supported their governments in the last world war. They have not forgotten how the Socialist leaders of Germany, Austria, Italy, Hungary and other countries saved their ruling class from the Bolshevist revolution. They have not forgotten the loyal service of Eberts and Brauns to the German ruling class and the paving the way for Hitler by these Socialists in order to stop the Communists from gaining power. In this country they have seen that the Socialist Party is doing everything in its power to fight, against the real interests of the workers, Communism.

That Hilquit like Easley and Whalen and Fish was the bitterest enemy of the Soviet Union. That the recent Socialist candidate for Mayor of New York, Charles Solomon, took out injunctions against a militant union. That the Socialist Party of Thomas and Lee, of Waldman and Oneal, of Dubinsky and McLevy is concerned first and foremost with a struggle against the Party that fights for the rule of the working class, and that they have made the saving of capitalism as their banner slogan. The capitalists are not frightened by the "holiday" professions of faith in the "future of Socialism" by these gentlemen who daily fight against the victory of Socialism. And for that reason the capitalist press sings praise to Norman Thomas, candidate for President, and supports James McLevy when the masses no longer wish to support the Democrats or Republicans in Bridgeport.

Fear Communist Party

There is only one party that the capitalists fear — the Communist Party. In this the capitalists show a full understanding of their class interests. The Communist Party openly proclaims as its aim the abolition of capitalism. And it is proving its understanding, devotion and sacrifice to this cause in the daily struggles in the interests of the workers and other toilers. Our Party must clearly bring before the masses these elementary truths regarding the class struggle and the class character of the various political parties. It must expose the methods through which the capitalists maintain their rule. It must prove to the masses that only the Communist Party is the party of the working class.

Communist Vote Grows

In this connection the recent city elections though far from being satisfactory as far as our activity in enlightening the masses as to the true issues, and mobilizing them for struggle and teaching them the truth through their own experience, nevertheless can record progress in many sections of the country in winning over new strata of masses to the cause of Communism and the struggle under the banner of the Communist Party.

And in the same way it is encouraging to note that where serious efforts were made our Party was able to show a growth of influence much greater than that of the Socialist Party. In the New York elections the top vote for our Party of some 31,000 was almost half the top vote of the Socialist Party, though the previous year the vote for the Socialist Party was more than ten times that for our Party.

In Paterson where there has been for the last few weeks a very sharp struggle our Party increased its vote and topped the vote of the Socialists. In a number of industrial cities where important struggles have taken place recently the Party through the application of the united front tactics and grouping around itself a number of militant workers organizations was able to secure a large vote comparitively. This was the case in Dearborn, Mich.; in Helper, Utah; in Lynn, Mass.; in Hamilton, Ohio; in Ambridge and many other cities. In Detroit, the top vote of the Party was larger than that of the Socialist Party and also in San Francisco.

Improved Methods

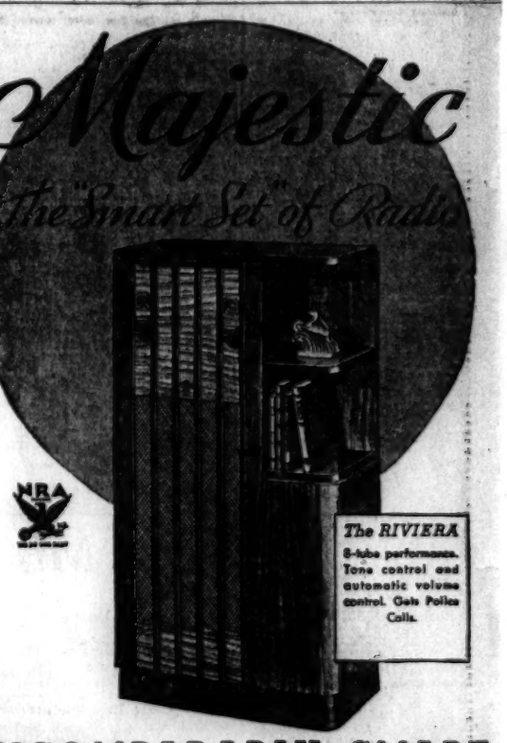
This shows that once our Party improves its methods of agitation and propaganda, in exposing the various capitalist parties, and above all the role of the Socialist Party, once our Party learns to improve its leadership in the mass struggles and to combine the daily struggles in defense of the economic and political interests of the masses with the teaching the masses the only way out of the crisis in the interests of the masses, that our Party can rapidly become the mass party of the American working class.

The working class does not have to go through the experiences of the treachery of the Socialists as did the workers in Germany.

Drawing the lessons of the international and home role of the Socialists we can expose it before the masses as one of the capitalist parties through which the ruling class rules "by letting power out of one hand and catch it in the other" just as it rules through the two old parties, and rally the leftward moving masses behind the Communist Party.

For example, the Socialist Party leaders rushed forward to praise the whole N. R. A. attack against the workers as already containing elements of Socialism, and Norman Thomas praised it as permitting the "peaceful transition to Socialism." And Jasper McLevy praises the Roosevelt relief program which drives 2,000,000 families off the relief lists into forced labor camps.

Majestic
The "Smart Set" of Radio



The RIVIERA
8-tube performance. Tone control and automatic volume control. Gets Police Calls.

INCOMPARABLY SMART
. . . the new Majestic RIVIERA
with amazing Duo-Valve tubes

Many have called this new Majestic the most beautiful—and the *smartest*—radio design ever created. Very modern, but not extreme. Very colorful, with its contrasting wood tones—rosewood, walnut, natural, and ebony—but a most restful, satisfying piece of furniture to live with.

And what performance! *The Riviera* employs the new, exclusive Majestic *Duo-Valve* Self-Shielded tubes, which add the efficiency of *two extra tubes*. See this wonderful radio!



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Stunning modernistic table set, in black walnut, lacewood, and polished chromium. 8-tube performance. Tone control, automatic volume control. Police calls

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MINERS FIGHT STARVATION; RESIST U. M. W. A. MISLEADERS

Publisher and Priest Give Miners Sympathy But No Aid

Men Defy Bosses' Demands That They Give Their Dues to Boylan and Lewis

(By a Mine Worker Correspondent)

PLYMOUTH, Pa.—We are on strike up here. The Glen Alden is shut down tight. Delaware and Hudson also. And part of the Pittston Coal Co. But the Lehigh & Wilkes Barre and the Pennsylvania Anthracite Coal Co. won't come out.

We are holding a convention in the Y. M. C. A. building in Wilkes-Barre. We have invited the public to hear our grievances and see the evidence. So far we have invited the federal and state and municipal head of the government. But none has showed up yet. General Johnson and Senator Wagner and also Miss Perkins didn't even give the courtesy of a reply. We sent them another telegram. And Miss Perkins replied that she has turned it over to the "Hon." Wagner.

Finally we persuaded Col. Ernest Smith and Monsignor Curran to come. The delegates had been presenting the troubles and proving them for a day and a half before Curran or Smith came. They listened for about three hours. Then Col. Ernest Smith got up. He told us that he really believed that the public and government were ignorant of the condition in the Valley. He said as a citizen and publisher of the biggest newspaper in the county, he could hardly believe it himself if it wasn't for the evidence in front of him. He said we were also right in our stand for protection and insurance for our $1 a month. He also said it was time we kent the one half million dollars that we send every year to Indiana in our own valley. But as a visiting citizen he was powerless to do anything. He told us he would intercede and use his influence in any place to help us.

John is the owner of the Times Leader and a member of the Anthracite Cooperation board.

Rev. Curran's Speech

Then Rev. Curran gave a speech. He told us he was glad he was there to see and hear for himself. As one of John Mitchell's close friends, he said that it is almost unbelievable. Why, he said, in 1867 he drove mules in the mines. The miners at last kept themselves and family. He told us he would go any place at any time to help us. He also told us when we must be sure of adjustments before we go back to work. He pictured John Lewis as a shepherd who had gone and forgotten his flock.

Well, the delegates wanted a general strike in the Valley. But Mr. Toole came in. He is secretary to Mr. Comerford, the chairman of the Pennsylvania N. R. A. board. He asked for a meeting with our Committee. So we adjourned the convention until Friday.

We heard Father Curran was called to Washington yesterday. And we know the committee is in session with Mr. Comerford. So there is something doing.

I am going to give you some of the stuff I saw and heard myself. A man cannot take up a grievance in the Colnon Coal Co. unless he can fight. You go in the office and he has three guards. If he don't lick you he sicks his three pits on you. And then if you are sick the Giant Killer and get out of five, you have no committee to go to. They are for the coal company and get you discharged for being a nuisance. And of course you have no grievance. That's what John Boylan says.

Refuse To Pay Check-off

You know we have a check-off system here. You get your pay with a check of $1 taken out of your pay. You are supposed to put that in the window for John Lewis and Boylan. Well, the men are keeping the checks and giving them to the new union.

The bosses stand by you when you get your pay. They demand your check. But they are not getting them. We have collected over 1,000 checks. This time the Avondale gave seven checks to Boylan, and we got the rest.

One man worked six days, loaded 7 tons of coal, and a pay of $99. But his laborer's pay and powder and exploder's expense came to $83.99. He got .01. Another man, a mechanical contractor, loaded 650 tons of coal, a total earning of $513. The company loaned him $56 to pay his laborers. He got four crosses. That's for 13 days' work. When the Pine Ridge, D & H, delegate got to the stage he had about 20 due bills drawn in April by miners for working from 6 to 12 days and they all received crosses on the envelopes. One showed four due bills 8 and 12 days. Here are some of them:

Four days, $1.60; two days, $.45; eight days, $16; one day, $.23; five days, $2.35.

There are over 1,000 due bills like them, and they call us "rebels" for asserting the U. M. W. A. That's what John Boylan says.

The Payne Coal Co. demands that the employes buy pigs. They pay from $60 to $75 for them. Mr. Payne runs a farm in Dallas. One miner got a $4 pay. They took $2 part payment for the pig. Another had $.45 pay and they took $2 for the pig and Boylan took $1 for union dues.



Virginia, Minn., Jobless Miners Now Organizing

(By a Mine Worker Correspondent)

VIRGINIA, Minn. — This Steel Trust stronghold of the Iron Range is getting to be the city of poverty for the unemployed miner.

Unemployed single men who get no relief have established several Hoovervilles on the outskirts of the town. In trying to make their living quarters as comfortable as possible, a group of men started digging a well to obtain fresh water. This took place some time ago. In digging the well two workers were overcome by gas and died at the bottom of the well before help could be gotten.

Things like this are allowed to take place while residences and apartment buildings stand vacant in this much boasted "Queen" city.

The Virginia Unemployed committee is busy making contacts while selling Daily Workers throughout the working class sections of Virginia, to start a mass movement for immediate relief and compel the Steel Trust controlled St. Louis County to come across with food, clothing and shelter for all unemployed.

Warns Against UMWA Leaders Who Pretend to Be in Favor of Strike

(By a Mine Worker Correspondent)

FAYETTE CITY, Pa. — I notice that the U. M. W. A. leaders are changing their methods in speaking to the miners. Not long ago all of them spoke and demanded that the miners must return to work. Now, while the big shots, Fagan and others, continue to drive the miners back to work, their appointed henchmen in order to be able to speak at meetings, are speaking in favour of the strike.

John Kramarich, better known as "Switcher," is one of these henchmen who spoke against strike, but now speaks in favor of the strike. They do this because they know what happened to Feeney at Searight. I want to tell the miners something about this guy Switcher, as I know him real well.

Switcher was a radical at one time. Later on he turned to be a traitor. For his treachery he got a job as organizer of the U. M. W. A. and held it in 1927 and 1928. When the N. M. U. was organized he was one of the organizers of the sluggers, and became a slugger himself in breaking up the convention. He acted as a spy by going into the Monongahela Hotel and identifying delegates for the police and gunthugs.

Since he lost his job as an organizer he went into the bootleg profession and continued in the role of a spy. He threatened his countrymen, Croatian miners, with deportations.

Now again he is an organizer. Recently he attempted to force the Mather local to reinstate the local president, who was a company stool pigeon and as such was kicked off. He was not successful because the miners of Mather know him well.

Strike Against Forced Labor Urged By Miner

(By a Mine Worker Correspondent)

FINLEYVILLE, Pa.—The blessings of Roosevelt's New Rotten Deal for us unemployed in the Finleyville Borough and the neighboring townships such as Union, Peters, and Nothingam, are not the kind some expected.

First, the unemployed ranks are not smaller, but larger. Some of the men who succeeded in getting a day now and then working for the farmers are now out of jobs. Some who went to the steel mills are working only one day a week. Others who went for jobs to the mines, like Montour 10 Nut Hole, and others are forced to ask for relief as they can't make enough to keep their families.

Second, the prices went up tremendously. Flour is up to $1.25 that used to be 50c a sack. Fatback, that sold 3 pounds for 25 cents, is now 12 cents a pound. Potatoes lard, etc., are raised equally or even more.

Third, during the summer we had the gardens. Coal was not needed so bad, nor as much of it, as now. Children could go without shoes, and in only one cheap or made over dress or pants. There was not so much sickness among the children.

Families Sick

Now all this is changed. The children must have warm clothes and good shoes. In one family there are three children going to school. One week two were sick, the following week the third one was also ill. Practically every family is in the same fix.

During the summer we did not work on the county roads. Now with the winter weather here, we were told we must work or have our relief cut off. How in hell can a man work when he has not got shoes to walk in to get relief, but must borrow them from his neighbor?

The Relief Board in Finleyville, or its chairman, a Mr. Gerry, stated that any one who does not work will have his relief stopped. Some of the men refused, but some went to work, so we do not know what will happen. Those who refused should organize a picket line and pull all the workers off these jobs. We should demand, shoes, clothing, coal, compensation in case of an accident, and cash payment for our work at the prevailing wage rates.

Bethlehem Output in Lackawanna Rises While Jobs Decline

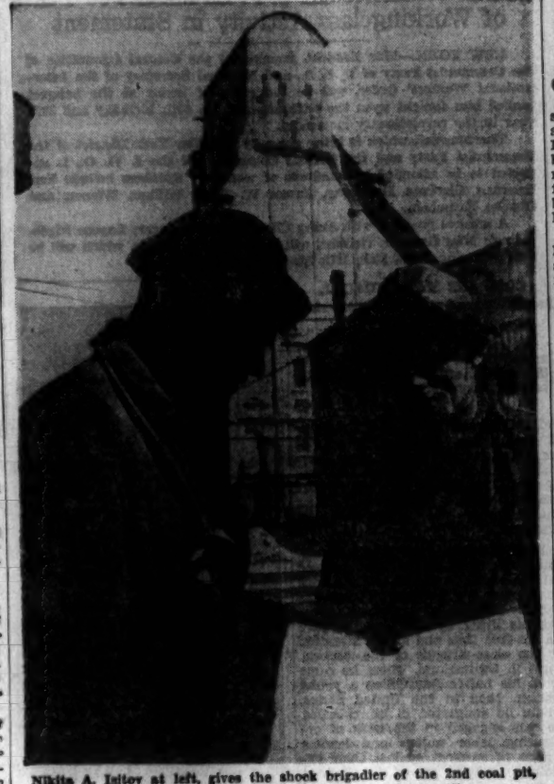
BUFFALO, N. Y.—You have to be a capitalist mathematician to understand the steel production figures.

The Bethlehem plant in Lackawanna, adjoining Buffalo, laid off 35 riggers last week, and 15 per cent of the worekrs in the tool, machine, electric and blacksmith shops were indefinitely laid off.

The 9-inch, 6-inch, 10-inch, 15-inch and rail mills are not working at all, 14-inch mill is working three days a week, in the chipping department 80 men have been called in, but only to finish one job, and out of 24 open hearths, only three are working now.

Last winter, when this plant was operating with the same number of workers, it was considered operating at 18 per cent of capacity. This year it is being called 40 per cent. Perhaps the plant is figuring in the rumors that it will have 400,000 pounds of steel to make.

Soviet Shock Brigaders at Mine



Nikita A. Isitov at left, gives the shock brigadier of the 2nd coal pit, Lavrov, instructions before his descent into the pit.

Mesaba Range Mining Coming to A Standstill

(By a Worker Correspondent)

HIBBING, Minn.—It is broadcast daily through the mining company controlled publications, radios, etc., that as a result of the N. R. A., production has increased; but let us take a look.

On the Mesaba Range we find that the few workers working in the mines are being laid off. Mining operations are coming to a standstill. As an example of this, we have Nashwauk where the Butler Brothers Mining Co. is laying off its forces. As a result of the closing of these mines less ore is being transported and it means that railroad workers are also being laid off.

The entire section crew employed at Kelly Lake, which is a subdivision of the Great Northern and a point from where a lot of the ore is handled that is mined in this territory, have been laid off during the last week.

Work Slackening in Steubenville Plants

(By a Steel Worker Correspondent)

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio.—A successful program of the Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union was held here recently. Comrade I. O. Ford spoke on the 16th anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

Work is slackening. The LaBelle plant hardly does anything. Weirton has some departments going two days a week.

On Nov. 13, the scab-herding Mayor McMaster was re-elected in Steubenville. This is the man who gave a talk on constitutional rights while the company put the scabs in the Pope Tin Mills in Steubenville.

Calls Montour 10 Miners to Join Hunger March

(By a Mine Worker Correspondent)

LIBRARY, Pa.—Here in Library there is quite a group of unemployed, among them a group of single men, some of whom have been unable to get work since 1931. We were getting relief of $1.50 a week; some single men were getting $1.25 a week; some 95c a week, whatever the relief investigator, Miss Cook, would give us.

Last week, the relief checks that were supposed to come on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, did not come until Monday, and all the single men were leveled down to 70 cents. The families were also cut! I know one family, that was getting $3.60 a week for 4, only got $2.70; another family that was getting $2.70 a week got cut to $2.14. All over this part of Allegheny County a cut was forced upon the unemployed.

The excuse of the investigator is that the Relief Board is changing, and mistakes were made! I don't believe this lame lie. They have a record of every one getting the relief, and why should the change in the relief board cut our checks? I believe it is one of those "smart" methods to cut relief by thousands of dollars without openly stating that it is a cut.

However, we are preparing for the Allegheny County Hunger March on Nov. 26th. We have committees out getting signatures of all who will go. We are collecting money for trucks, and receiving a very good response. We must get among the miners in Montour 10 and get them to support our march, through a resolution, donation of funds, and also by participating through a committee, since the mine may be working and all cannot go.

The fight for relief is the fight of all, employed and unemployed. The Montour 10 men should not forget that very soon they will be depending on this relief as they did the last two years.

Lists Wage Cuts in Iowa Mine by Lewis and Bosses

(By a Mine Worker Correspondent)

CENTERVILLE, Iowa. — My subscription expires Dec. 4, 1933, but I am sending you $6 for another year. My paper is read by more than me, because here are workers that have not worked for six months. Some for a year, and are not working yet, but like to see what the Daily Worker has to say.

This is a coal mining town. John L. Lewis collaborates with the bosses and they cut wages of the day men from $4.26 to $4.56, pick digging from $1.47 to $1.30, loading after cutting machine from 93c to 82c per ton, etc.

A lot of miners lived on county relief, but because some miners started to work many have been cut off relief. One miner told me he was cut off from the relief because he is "working." In the last two weeks the mine worked 1½ days and he had to load about ten thousand pounds which amounts to not quite $4. Other miners are in just as bad a fix.

Long live the Daily Worker!

Misleaders Help Coal Operators Break Agreement

(By a Mine Worker Correspondent)

YUKON, Pa.—The workers of Yukon and vicinity are now beginning to see the real contents of the United Mine Workers agreement, which is supposed to give so much to the workers. Last Saturday the Yukon local held its meeting. Two District No. 5 chief organizers, Medvid & Nelson, were present. Medvid spoke and said that the contract was something new for the miners, that although it is not a good contract, it is better than we ever had, that the companies are causing them a lot of trouble and do not live up to the agreement.

The miners know that the union is a company union. Why? The Yukon union passed a resolution not to load slate by contract at 62 cents per wagon. So none of the union men went to work. But the company, having the right to hire and fire, hired three non-union men for the above price, and put them in a place where they could make $5 a day.

The pit committee found out about this and next day told the three miners of the resolution and they willingly went home. At noon the pit committee, company, and union officials, Pres. Hughes being present, met to settle the dispute. Previously the district officials stated that such a contract was not in the agreement and the company had to pay the regular wages of $4.36. But at the meeting the officials said the company has the right to make any kind of a contract it wishes, if the men are willing to work.

Then the U.M.W. officials gave the pit committee hell, because they stopped the operation of the mine. Now the union decided to go to work. But the union men can no longer get a job because they were militant.

All of the miners openly said to the organizers that this is a company union. They are now seeing what the former N.M.U. leader told them, that it will be a complete sell-out.

The organizers plead with the miners. But the miners are now beginning to stir. Many say there is going to be more hell in April, 1934, than there ever was before.

Metal Miners of the Northwest Fight Against NRA Pay Cuts

Convention Shows Iron and Copper Workers Are Ready to Struggle Under N.M.U.

IRONWOOD, Mich., Nov. 24.—Miners from Northern Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, representing sub-districts and locals of the National Miners Union, unorganized miners from several mines, and members of the District Board of the N. M. U., met here this week and laid plans for a concentrated drive through the winter months to build a mass union among the metal miners by spring.

Build New Locals and Groups

The conference was able to record the building of some new locals, in the Copper Country of Northern Mich., reorganization of some old locals that had broken up, in the Iron River sub district, and the building of new groups of miners on the Mesaba Iron Range who, while not yet in nthe union, are carrying on some work in the mine and make a good base, on which to build our union. These, while they are only small beginnings, smash all arguments that our comrades may have raised about it being impossible to organize the metal miners yet!

We have the job of going out among the miners with our union and actually building a mass union that will be able to carry though the fight that will come.

Struggle for Every Day Needs

Our union will never grow as a propaganda organization! We will build a mass union only by going into the mines, raising the grievances of the miners, and carrying on struggles to win victories for the miners. That there are plenty of grievances, was admitted by everyone at the conference. Huge reductions in taxes have been granted throughout the entire district to the mining corporations. These reductions mean the curtailment of relief for the unemployed miners. All through the summer months huge amounts of stocked ore was shipped. This did not require the hiring of very many miners of workers. Now, when the mines in some localities have opened up a trifle, hundreds of miners find themselves permanently taken off the employment lists.

For instance in Ironwood over 100 were stricken off in the Oliver Steel Trust) Mine alone. The introduction of new machinery in every mine has increased the amount of miners who will never get work in the mines. Those that were lucky enough to get back to work, are faced with the most brutal speed-up ever seen in the metal mining district. The bosses are always hollering for more dirt. In many of the mines the miners complain that they cannot last under the terrible grind.

Wages Cut

The company, knowing that they will have to lay off permanently still more miners, have introduced long lists of "safety rules," and the breaking of even one of these means "up you go." The miners are actually worse off working than when they were on relief. In the Ironton Mine on the Gogebic Range, when they were on relief they did not have to pay rent, light, insurance and doctor fees.

Now when they are working, all these are deducted and they cannot get any relief. They are only working three days a week. They get a 15 per cent "increase" in wages. Last year they had been cut many times this, and now when prices are climbing rapidly to pre-depression heights, the miners are making much less wages than at any time during the crisis.

In the Ironton Mine, the committee of the Ironton Miners Protective Association (built last Spring when the mine closed and carried on some struggles at the time, but has been practically dead for months) circulated a petition among one shift of the miners, and presented only a few days ago and is a sample of the readiness of the miners to struggle. The attacks of the mining companies, through the N.R.A., are stirring the miners to action. It is up to the members of our union to show the road and lead these struggles forward and in this way we will build a strong union.

Struggle for Miners' Code

The conference planned to carry the miners' code into every mine. To reach out and make a mass campaign to force the recognition of the code. That this code will really answer the needs of the miners, it must be discussed by thousands, must penetrate every mine, and must be presented in Washington by a delegation of miners elected by the miners themselves. This code must be made an instrument to build our union and organize struggles throughout the entire district.

For a Mass Union By Spring

The conference called for an intense campaign to build a mass union by spring. It pointed out that the possibilities for building our union are great. It called for the most constant every day work by all members and sympathizers of the union.

Forward to a mass union and mass struggles.

Mullins Mfg. Co., Salem, O., Scabbed on Detroit Strike

(By a Metal Worker Correspondent)

SALEM, Ohio. — At the present time we are having a boom here in our Mullins Mfg. Corp. caused by the strike in Detroit of the tool and die makers. I am writing this to show how the tool and die workers are scabbing on themselves and defeating their own purpose.

Hundreds of tool and die makers were shipped from Detroit here to Salem, O., probably workers at Dodge and Chrysler, working on new Dodge and Chrysler tools and dies, also several other jobs which are being kept secret.

This is to point out that to win their strike they must organize solidly, taking in every one from the floor sweepers up. To win they must call a general walkout, and when these dies and tools from this shop and other shops arrive in Detroit, to stop all production coming from these dies.

All Detroiters whose friends have left Detroit and have come to Salem to work on tools and dies should know their so-called friends are scabbing. Our N. R. A. prosperity has flopped. All departments are laying men off or completely shutting down, except the tool and die room, which works 24 hours a day.

UMWA Leaders Fight Against Demands of Greensburg Miners

(By a Mine Worker Correspondent)

GREENSBURG, Pa.—The workers here returned to work only to find that two of their brothers have been laid off on the tipple due to the speed-up system under the NRA.

After all the talk of a 6-hour day and a 5-day week the miners are working at the face of the coal 8 hours, which in turn means at least 10 hours from bank to bank.



The first day upon returning to work the miners made a decision to push no cars, and all members that would push cars would be fined $1 apiece. A committee was sent to the super to inform him that no one would push any cars and the super's answer was that the agreement signed by the U.M.W.A. at Greensburg under the NRA called for miners to receive their cars at the switch where they will have to push them into the face of the coal. This is a direct violation of the State Miners Law.

After all this, where the miners formerly had a man trip the first day, upon returning the miners had to walk out of the mine which takes one hour of time, because of the lack of a man trip.

The miners of Export local of the U.M.W.A., resent these conditions and are determined to fight against the Lewis machine who has bargained all their lives away to the coal operators.

Soviet Miners, On Six Hour Day, Get Doubled Wages--U. S. Miners Starve

No Unemployment in Soviet Union, While in United States One-Third of Miners Have No Jobs

By the Labor Research Association

Soviet coal miners are reviewing their achievements for the 16 years since the establishment of a worker's state, the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. Listing their gains, we find a steady increase in production, in employment, in wages, in benefits, for the Soviet coal industry and its workers, as compared with a decline in production, in employment and wages, even to the point of starvation, for coal miners and their families in the United States. To make this comparison, we need a few figures, but such figures are of great interest to workers who want to know the truth about conditions here and in the country where the workers rule.

Soviet Fourth in Production

The Soviet coal industry attained the pre-war level of output in 1926, and during the last four years, output has risen continuously; from 36 million metric tons in 1929, to 50 million in 1931, to 54 million in 1932, an increase of 50 per cent. In 1933, the coal industry shows a steady upward movement. Thus, for the first half of the present year the output of coal was 105 per cent in comparison with the first half of last year, and for the first eight months of this year, 112 per cent, in comparison with the same period in 1932. **The U.S.S.R. now stands fourth in the list of coal producing countries, having passed France within the last two years.**

In the United States from 1929 to 1932, output of bituminous (soft) coal fell by about 43 per cent, and output of anthracite by 33 per cent. Not for nearly 30 years, since 1904, has so little bituminous coal been produced in the United States.

This year, 1933, coal output in this country rose slightly with the short speculative boom following the fall of the dollar, but it remains far below 1929; by 39 per cent for soft coal and by 32 per cent for anthracite.

No Unemployment in U.S.S.R.

Every coal miner in the Soviet Union has a job. Numbers employed in the coal industry increased from 290,000 in 1928 to 550,000 in 1932. Unemployment was eliminated during the period of the first Five-Year Plan. If there should be unemployment again at any time in the workers' state, every miner and every other worker is fully protected by unemployment insurance, paid for by the industry and by the state.

One-Third Jobless in U. S.

Meanwhile, in the United States, 31 per cent of the 503,000 soft-coal miners who had jobs in 1929 were out of the industry in August, 1933 (latest figures available.) This means that nearly 160,000 were totally unemployed, after six months of the Roosevelt "New Deal," in addition to the 200,000 who were dropped from the coal industry between 1923 and 1929. (See Labor and Coal, chapter on "The Changing Job and Jobless Miners.") There is no unemployment insurance to protect any of these jobless miners.

Soviet Wages Doubled

Average money wages for 550,000 workers in the Soviet coal mining industry doubled in the five years between 1928 and 1932. Before the Revolution, average wages for coal miners in Russia were 33 roubles a month; by 1932 this average per worker had risen to 122 roubles. There has been an unbroken rise in wages every year since 1924. A further increase of 19 per cent in coal miners' wages was planned for the current year, 1933, and will be shown in later figures on the industry's record for this year.

Wages Down 55 Per Cent Here

In the United States, on the other hand, coal miners' wages have shown a steadily downward trend from 1922 to 1933. Average earnings per day for soft coal miners and loaders declined from $7.03 in 1922 to $3.18 in January-February, 1933. This represents a drop of nearly 55 per cent. Moreover, extreme irregularity of work meant that miners in Illinois, Alabama, Colorado and Kansas averaged less than three days' work a week in January-February, 1933.

Total wages paid to soft coal miners in the United States (that is payroll totals) were 56.7 per cent lower in August, 1933, than the average for 1929. Hard coal miners fared no better; their total wages in August, 1933, were 53.4 per cent lower than the 1929 average.

Soviet Union Has Social Insurance

But in the Soviet Union money wages represent only part of the miner's real wages. "Socialized wages" form about 35 per cent of the entire wage fund for the mine workers, as for other workers, and include social insurance for illness, accident, industrial and occupational diseases, old age pensions, free medical aid, and supplementary benefits for retirement and death. None of the workers receiving the benefits of social insurance contribute to the insurance funds, which are provided by the industry and by the state. Every mine worker has an annual holiday of two weeks, and all underground workers have a month's vacation, with full pay. For the miner's wife, who is expecting a baby, there are also maternity benefits, free medical care during pregnancy and confinement, a lump sum for the baby's clothing, and a supplementary sum for feeding the mother and the child for nine months after the birth.

No Insurance In U. S.

Of all these benefits, the only one known to miners in the United States is workmen's compensation for accident or death, and this one "benefit" (see Dangerous Jobs, new pamphlet by Grace M. Burnham) is accompanied by so many delays and by so much graft in the administration offices that the miner often gets less than what he is allowed by the law. The miner in the United States who becomes ill or too old to work is thrown out "like burned-out ashes." Miners see their children slowly dying of starvation and neither the county nor the state nor the federal authorities do anything about it. Reports from the Society of Friends (Quakers) and other conservative bodies indicate that over 90 per cent of the children in certain coal mining areas are suffering from undernourishment.

To the Soviet miner the future is bright. As the industry develops, greater advantages come to the workers in the form of increased wages and shortened working day, while new homes, bathhouses, laundries, kindergartens and children's playgrounds are built near the pits. The miner's working day is only six hours from bank to bank, including the traveling time from the mine mouth to the working face and back to the surface. The miner knows that in the Soviet Union industry and government belong to the working class. His wages will increase from year to year and his living and working conditions will improve surely and steadily.

For miners in the United States, the outlook is exactly the opposite. Instead of improving conditions, the National Recovery Administration is fixing wages at a level far below the already lowered level of 1929. The daily wage rates under the N.R.A. agreement for the two most important coal states, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, are even lower than the miner's average daily earnings in 1931. (See Mining Notes, October, 1933). Instead of the 6-hour day, the code keeps the miners at work eight hours at the working face, in addition to traveling time. The Anthracite code, as proposed by the operators, calls for a 48-hour week and does not provide for the employment of any additional men in the mines. Neither this code nor the bituminous, already in effect, sets forth any provisions for increased employment in the coal industry.

Soviet Miners in Athletic Meet



Nikita A. Isotov, miner-athlete, is shown in conversation with the athletes of the Teherembas (East Siberia) coal fields during the Spartakiade, athletic field day, of the coal miners of the Soviet Union.

Wages in United States Went Down 55 Percent; In U.S.S.R. Wages Went Up 100 Per Cent In Last Five Years

Henchell Co. Gets Milion Dollar War Order From Gov't

By a Worker Correspondent

AMESBURY, Mass.—The Henchell Co. here, after its owners had returned from Washington, secured a million dollar order for material for the United States Navy—compasses for destroyers, telegraph equipment for submarines, telephone systems, detecting system to detect boats without the old method of the pipe sticking through the water.

The local Anti-War Committee secured this information, although the press and all authorities kept quiet about it. A protest meeting will be arranged.

U.S. Navy Orders 45 Trucks to Be Used in Cuba

By a Worker Correspondent

CLEVELAND, O.—The White Motor Co. is now working on an order for the United States Navy for which it is making 45 trucks. In this order, there are six trucks to be used for service in Cuba. They are to be sent there in January. Three of them are to go to Havana and three to Santiago.

I believe it will be of interest to the workers and peasants in Cuba to know that the United States Navy is making trucks which will most likely be used to transport American sailors and marines to shoot down the Cuban masses. We in the White Motor are organizing the workers to fight together.

SOVIET WORKERS WRITE TO AMERICA OF NEW, HAPPY LIFE

"We Are Not Wage Slaves," Shipyard Man Writes in Letter

Workers Get 2-4 Weeks Vacation With Full Pay; Government Provides Free Tuition and Books for Evening Classes

Odessa, U. S. S. R.

Comrade Workers of the Sun Shipyard, Chester, Pa.

Dear Comrades:

Wishing to enter in communication with you workers of the Sun Shipyard, we, the foreign workers and specialists of the Andree Marty Shipyard, Odessa, will describe some of the achievements of the Russian Proletariat. We notice daily the improvements in the living conditions of the workers of the Soviet Union. On the eve of the Sixteenth Anniversary of the October Revolution, allow us to describe to you our achievements and the way our shipyard is run:

Half our accomplished work, to be more exact, 45 per cent, is new, while 55 per cent consists of repair work. We build ships up to 1,500 tons, and employ about 4,500 to 5,000 workers.

The works is managed by an administration at whose head is a plain ex-machinist. The chief engineer is a worker's son, who completed and graduated his study during the Revolution.

Our factory (Trades Council) committee, composed of selected workers of all trades, has the right and duty to control and supervise all the actions of the administration, as well as to execute all decisions taken by the workers at the production meetings. The watchful eye of the factory is the Party Committee, which looks after the political progress, as well as the achievements and developments of the factory. Administration, factory and party committees form the so-called Factory Triangle.

In our shipyard as well as in all factories of the Soviet Union there is a dining hall which supplies daily each worker with two hot meals. Our food comes from a collective farm, consisting of about 500 acres, which is controlled and planted by our own workers. At the farm we have a pigsty and we also raise rabbits by the thousands. At harvest time many of our workers join willingly and enthusiastically the workers of the farm, to help the provision of the food for our factory.

In every shop there is a Red Corner—cultural spot of the shop. There, after work the workers read, study, or have production meetings at which our shortcomings and troubles are discussed and eliminated.

The workers are divided in brigades. Those brigades that excel in production are called Shock Brigades, and receive better living conditions. Young apprentices and workers we have special schools, where our Red Engineers teach them how to improve the technique of shipbuilding. Every worker is interested and works for the development and improvement of our shipyard. Special children homes are provided for those children whose mothers wish to work.

We are not wage workers as you are in the capitalist countries, but workers taking part in the administration of the factory; workers being responsible and deciding factors for our welfare.

Every worker is entitled each year to a four weeks vacation.

A Classless Society

The First Five-Year Plan we finished successfully in our shipyard, and we expect and will finish the first year of the Second Five-Year Plan according to our own counterplan. At the end of the Second Five-Year Plan we will have the classless society, which means elimination as a class of those elements which are remnants of the capitalist system.

We, the foreign and Russian workers of A. Marty, are highly interested in the work and living conditions that you lead in the capitalist countries and we wish and hope that you inform us about your struggles. In our next letter we will describe to you the history of the development of our shipyard. We send you our proletarian greetings and assure you of our solidarity.

WORKERS OF ANDREE MARTY SHIPYARD, ODESSA.

"Soviet Government Has Never Deceived Us," Peasant Says

Farm Woman Tells of Benefits of Collective Farm

Dear Comrades!

I am no longer a young woman. For all the years of my wretched life I am only now in the Kolhoz beginning to feel like a human being. When I was only a child, I was given in marriage to a miserable drunkard. All that I was able to earn on the side working in the fields my husband used up in drink. If I was able to get enough pennies together to buy a chicken, my husband would sell the chicken, and drink up the small sum he had received for it. One time he went away to the city and never came back again.

With a baby in my arms, and no help, my life was a hard one. And then, when my daughter grew up and went off to the city to earn her living, things became even worse for me, for then I took no joy whatsoever in life.

Things dragged on in this way until 1931, . . . until a kolhoz was organized in our village of Stenkino. I wrote out a declaration that I wished to join the Kolhoz. I was accepted. And I began to work in the children's nursery.

Real Life Began

From that time forward my real life began. I felt a new strength. I grew younger. I worked for a while in the kolhoz nursery, and then asked that I might work out on the fields with a brigade group.

For my work, only to the first of September, I received 341 kilograms of rye, 32 kilograms of wheat, 90 kilograms of oats, 22 kilograms of peas, 13 kilograms of Black Cashu, 500 kilograms of potatoes, 142 kilograms of cabbage, 50 kilograms of cucumbers, 35 kilograms of carrots, and besides all this money as well. And at the end of the year I shall receive still more.

My own garden gives me a good many vegetables. What can I do with so much? I can sell my extra supplies in the market place. And when I go to the city to visit my grandchildren I can buy them all nice presents. What more could I ask out of life now? All I wish is to live as long as possible.

In the period before I had joined the kolhoz many whisperers, Kulaks, said to me: "Eh, Fiokla, don't join the kolhoz! . . . Such a move will spell misfortune for you!"

I did not believe, and then I saw how well I had done. The Soviet Government has never deceived us peasants, and today I believe still more strongly that our government is looking out for our individual interests, that there be no poor among us, and that there be work for all, and that our lives be full and plentiful ones.

—Fiokla Barishnikova,
A Shock Brigade Worker.
Kolhoz, "Paris Commune."
Ryanskovo Region.

Soviet Sailors Greet U. S. Seamen; Tell of High Pay, Good Food

The Crew of the Ship "Sokrat" Answers the Letter of Comrade King

Moscow.

Dear Comrade King:

We have received your letter and have read it before the general meeting of our crew. Out of your letter we see how the American seamen are living now. We were indignant when we read about the treatment of seamen by the shipowners and about their tricks to excite hostility among the crew.

A sailor receives on our ship 115 roubles a month. Beside this he receives 45 roubles for meals. A fireman gets as much as a sailor. A mechanic receives 135 roubles and 45 roubles for meals.

On all the news ships there are separate cabins for the crew, one cabin for two seamen.

The most difficult time is already over, as Comrade Stalin said.

Each ship has an exact plan to fill, and according as its plan is accomplished the ship is rewarded with a premium.

There is on each of our ships a Red Corner, where we can read several newspapers and magazines. Besides this, there is a radio on our ship.

In the name of the general meeting of the crew of the tanker "Sokrat."

—Saraev.

U.S.S.R.
Moscow, Maxim Gorky St., 3 "Vodny Transport."

CELEBRATING SIXTEEN YEARS OF SOVIET RULE



The Red Square in Moscow as Millions of Soviet Workers and Peasants Celebrated the Victorious Completion of the First Five-Year Plan and the 16th Anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution.

Stalin On Results of First Five-Year Plan

(From Comrade Stalin's Report on the First Five-Year Plan).

* * *

(1) he results of the Five-Year Plan have refuted the assertions of the bourgeois and social-democrat's leading men that the Five-Year Plan was fantastic, delirium and an unattainable dream. The results of the Five-Year Plan have shown that the Five-Year Plan has already been carried out.

(2) The results of the Five-Year Plan have smashed the well-known bourgeois "symbol of faith" that the working class is incapable of building anything new, that it is capable only of destroting the old. he results of the Five-Year Plan show that the working class is as well able to build something new as to destroy the old.

(3) The results of the Five-Year Plan have smashed the social democratic thesis that it is impossible to build up socialism in a single country taken by itself. The results of the Five-Year Plan have shown that it is quite possible to build socialist society in a single country, because the economic foundations of such a society have already been laid in teh U.S.S.R.

(4) The results of the Five-Year Plan have refuted the assertions of bourgeois economists to the effect that the capitalist system of economy is the best of all systems, that any other system is unstable, and incapable of standing the test of the difficulties connected with economic development. The results of the Five-Year Plan have shown that it is the capitalist system of economy that is bankrupt and unstable, that it has become obsolete and must give way to another, higher, Soviet socialist system of economy, that the only system of economy that has no fear of crises and is able to overcome difficulties that capitalism cannot solve—is the Soviet system of economy.

(5) Finally, the results of the Five-Year Plan have shown that the Party is invincible IF it knows its goal and how to lead to it, and if it is not afraid of difficulties.

"Glad to Get Letters from Class Brothers"

Moscow, Sept. 26, 1933.

Dear Comrades:

I and all the other workers of Murmansky Port are very glad when we receive letters from our foreign class brothers.

These letters are usually published in our wall newspapers to make it possible for all the workers to read them.

We have here no unemployment now. Our economy grows stronger every year.

New Sources of Food

You know that in the pre-revolutionary time there was in the north districts a wild tundra, impassable marshes and the bare rocks. It was so up to the October Revolution.

But now we have destroyed the myth that it is impossible to develop the agriculture of the high north. Such giant farms as "Industry" confirm the words of our great leader-comrade Stalin—that "there are no difficulties which the Bolsheviks would not overcome."

In spite of the predictions of our enemies in the capitalist countries and bourgeois scientists about the inevitable failure of our experiment we have now the material evidences of our victories: It is the cucumbers, the turnips, the salad, the tomatoes, the potatoes, the peas, etc. All these vegetables are cultivated now beyond the polar circle. Besides this we have already proved the possibility of cultivation in the districts of fodder grasses.

Can Now Grow Cereals

The experiments have proved that beyond the polar circle can also be cultivated cereals such as barley, rye, oats, etc.

With the proletarian greetings,
(There follow six signatures)
U.S.S.R.
Moscow, Maxim Gorky St., 3 "Vodny Transport."

U.S. Worker Lauds USSR Steel Plant

Angry at American Papers Distortions of His Opinions

By an American Worker Who Has Worked in the Soviet Union

STEUBENVILLE, O.—I was in the Soviet Union 11 months in Magnitogorsk, where I had been working for the Soviet Government.

In 1929 Magnitorgorsk was nothing but grass growing. Today there is a population of 300,000. The buildings are four-tories high where the workers live, and there are also theatres and circuses where the workers spend their leisure time.

The steel mill occupies 15 square kilometers. There have been built many different factories after the big mill was constructed. As I understood, there will be locomotive plants, air plants, a coke plant and an automobile plant.

I was questioned when I was in the Soviet Union by many Soviet workers, "Do you think the Soviets will catch up in 15 years with America?" I said, "Yes," and it will, because anybody can see how rapidly construction is going on in these 16 years.

About Housing Shortage

I have been questioned about the shortage of houses. It's easy to see, as I mentioned a while ago, that Magnitorgorsk has a population of 300,000. We must ask, how can they have four or five-rooms for the family? They cannot at present, but they are erecting a building so that every worker will be supplied as many rooms as he needs.

The period of 11 months I had been there they had three blast furnaceca, two open-hearth furnaces, blooming mill, electric plant, coke plant, shipping mill, ore mine and a great dam which supplies water for the mill and the workers.

I was questioned about what kind of protection do the workers have in the Soviet Union. First of all, the workers do not worry who is going to pay the bill in time of sickness, hospital and other medical attention. While the worker is sick his payroll is coming just the same, but he has to work when he is physically fit. Also, every year a worker gets a vacation for a month with his expenses paid. I was very sorry that I came back, but I am planning to go back in the near future. Yes, my discouragement taught me a big lesson, but mother nature couldn't control something of my will power to behave myself.

I noticed that someone quoted me in the Sun-Telegraph as saying different things. It is a wrong interpretation. It is very bad to interpret something which is not so of the Soviet Union.

This is my answer to those who misrepresent my opinion.

Sincerely,
Walter Drozich.

HIGH WAGES FOR SOVIET WORKERS IN MACHINE SHOP

Workers Not Afraid of Difficulties; Get Best of Everything; Good Homes for Families; Accident Insurance

Moscow, September 25, 1933.

Dear Comrades:

You are interested in life in the U. S. S. R., concerning which you read a great many untruths in the capitalist press; for this reason I would like to carry on a correspondence with you, in order to become acquainted with your life and to acquaint you with ours.

In this letter I want to tell you something of how the younger working people, and the older workers enrolled in the higher courses, study.

I am 21 years of age. I work in a factory of cutting instruments, named Kalinin (Frazer), and in the evenings I study at the Moscow Machine-Building Workers' Institute, which is conducted in connection with work in the factory.

Our new factory was opened the first of May in the year 1932, but before this we were already experienced in technical production and fulfilling our program.

For the first six months, from January to June, we had a plan to enforce production to the amount of 5,000,000 rubles, and in the second instance during the months of October, November and December to bring our production up to the standard previously set in the first six months, to the sum of 5,500,000 rubles. For the entire year of 1933 we have set ourselves the task of meeting a plan of production to the amount of 15,000,000 rubles.

And in 1934 we shall have a program calling for production to the amount of 34,000,000 rubles. We are at present preparing ourselves to meet and fulfill our plan for the year 1934.

I work in the Thermal Section on the plan-distributing bureau, as a technician. I earn 350 rubles a month.

Our section, the Thermal Section, has been organized in the very latest word in modern technique. It is the pride of our factory, and is known as one of the most important sections. All the work of production in the factory must pass through our hands, and the quality of the work as a whole depends largely upon the excellence of the work done by my section.

Last year we were far behind our program and we held up the work of the entire factory. But our workers and technical staff gave their word before a conference of all the workers to make up their back work, and to fulfill the program, and to lower the percentage of rejected, spoiled produce.

After a period of concentrated effort we made up our back work and began to fulfill the program, striving all the while to reduce to the lowest possible percentage the rejected, spoiled produce.

Win Red Banner

The first of May our section was recognized as the best division in the factory, and we were presented with the Red Banner of the factory, given to the section producing the best work, and passed around from one section to the other.

We work seven hours in the day.

Our factory restaurant is found on the factory territory. The workers in the restaurant produce good meals. We usually finish our dinner in 25 or 30 minutes, and then we have a half an hour in which we may rest or do whatever we choose. The interval allowed us for dinner is one hour.

Evening Classes

After the end of the working day a large number of the workers prepare to attend evening classes which commence at six o'clock. The two hours interval from four o'clock, the end of the working day, to the time of the beginning of the first class, the worker is able to return home, rest a little, and collect his books and reach the building in which the classes meet by six o'clock.

The workers in our factory number 4,000; from this number 1,271 are studying:

(1) On the Workers' Faculty...200
(2) In the Institute..... 28
(3) In the courses of Political Study 151
(4) Workers' Technical School..300
(5) In the Higher Courses.... 80
(6) In the Technical Courses..489
(7) In different courses..... 23

At four o'clock, when the working day is over I return home. I live in one of the factory apartment houses. I gather my books together and at six o'clock I am again at the Institute.

1,500 At Institute

One thousand five hundred people study at the Institute. All the students are taking part in the most important work being carried on in Moscow. Technicians, qualified cabinetmakers, locksmiths, smelters blacksmith shock workers.

Where I study during the second semester there are 28 other workers from our factory. Often when we return home in the evenings we discuss our impressions of the lectures, our studies, and so forth.

The evening classes at the Institute are especially conducted for the workers who during the day work at the factory. And the classes are conducted in such a manner so as to give the worker a theoretical understanding of his particular specialty, so that he may tie up his studies in the classroom with the practical work he is doing every day at the factory.

The Institute keeps track of the interests of the workers and the amount of work they are doing, and according to the progress they make in the schoolroom they are promoted in their work in the factory to positions of more importance and more responsibility.

5 Days Extra Holiday

For the faithful carrying out of our studies at the end of each semester we are allowed a holiday of five days with full pay, besides being given yearly in our turns a vacation of from two to four weeks with full pay.

We do not pay for our courses of study. The government meets all the expenses. We are given books at the Institute: each person receives five books which he may make use of during the course of a month. Through the assistance that the government gives us we are quite free to work and to study.

Our most important problem is to reassure our government in its faith in us, to prove the Party's belief in us reasonable, and to make of ourselves good specialists in our particular fields.

After five years we will be engineers, not only with a theoretical grounding, but with practical knowledge as well.

We have many such Institutes which yearly turn out thousands of specialists that are more and more to be found out in the world taking part in the work of building Socialism.

Comrades, when next I write I shall go into more detail concerning our life here in the U. S. S. R. And until then I wish for you all manner of success, and the opportunity to think as freely as we, and to build as we are building.

Write me of your life.

JELEZNOFF.

U. S. S. R., Moscow,
District 24.
Koracharovo Field,
Factory Kalinin (Frazer).
For: Jelesnoff.

Leader of World Proletariat



JOSEPH STALIN

The History of the Bullitt Commission and the Soviet Union

How the Allies and the United States Tried By Military Intervention to Overthrow the Soviet Union

By NATHANIEL BUCHWALD

"The Soviet form of government is firmly established. Perhaps the most striking fact in Russia today is the general support which is given the government by the people. . . . The Soviet form of government seems to have become to the Russian people the symbol of their revolution.

* * *

THE above was written **fourteen years ago** by William C. Bullit, recently appointed first American Ambassador to the Soviet Government. At that time Mr. Bullitt was a young man of 26, an ardent supporter of Woodrow Wilson's "ideals" and a brilliant member of the staff of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace. He was chosen by Wilson, with the approval of Lloyd George, to proceed to Soviet Russia to find a basis for peace between the Soviet Government and the various counter-revolutionary groups fighting it.

The Bullitt Mission to Russia came in for a good deal of publicity in 1919, when the Committee on Foreign Relations of the United States Senate, in its fight against the ratification of the Versailles Peace Treaty, called upon Mr. Bullitt to testify on his activities in connection with the peace negotiations. The published record of that testimony affords at once a view of Bullitt's own attitude toward the Soviet Government and of the machinations of the Allied statesmen and the hipocrasy of Woodrow Wilson in the question of peace with Soviet Russia.

The Allied intervention against the Bolshevist Revolution began in the grave danger of mutiny among the intervention troops. Mr. Bullitt laid before the Senate committee the secret "Secretaries' Notes" of a conversation among the Allied representatives on the question of Russia, which contained the following:

"President Wilson asked to be permitted to urge one aspect of the case. As M. Sonnino had implied, they were all repelled by Bolshevism, and for that reason they had placed armed men in opposition to summer of 1918, but the capitalist governments were not altogether happy about their bloody adventure. It did not seem to further their main purpose of overthrowing the Soviet Government. Furthermore, there was **them. One of the things that was clear in the Russian situation was that by opposing Bolshevism with arms, they were in reality serving the cause of Bolshevism. The Allies were making it possible for the Bolsheviks to argue that imperialistic and capitalistic governments were endeavouring to exploit the country and to give the land back to the landlords, and so bring about a reaction."**

* * *

THIS statement by Wilson that "they were all repelled by Bolshevism, and for that reason they had placed armed men in opposition to them," was made on Jan. 21, 1919, after repeated public assurances of the President about his "friendship" and "good will" toward the new regime in Russia. With his high-sounding phrases Wilson had hoped to win the confidence of the Russian masses and estrange them from the revolutionary government. Having failed in this, Wilson embarked on the intervention adventure. But intervention was proving a failure and was fraught with danger for the interventionists themselves, so Wilson and his partners were willing to consider **another way of crushing the Bolshevist Government**, the way of peace.

It must be stated here that although Mr. Bullitt was for immediate peace with the Soviet Government and urged the withdrawal of the intervention troops, the lifting of the blockade and the recognition of the revolutionary regime in Russia, he, too, hoped that in this way Bolshevism could be fought more effectively. In his report on his visit to Soviet Russia, he advances the following argument in support of his proposals:

"If the blockade is lifted and supplies begin to be delivered regularly to Soviet Russia, a more powerful hold over the Russian people (by the Allies) will be established. . . . Furthermore, the parties which oppose the Communists in principle but are supporting them at present will be able to begin to fight against them."

This should clear Mr. Bullitt of the "charge" of being a "Communist sympathizer." He was merely a realist in appraising the condition of Soviet Russia and the perils of intervention. Not being a sympathizer of the revolutionary regime, he, nevertheless, believed it to the advantage of the capitalist countries to recognize that regime. In a general way, he was for "self-determination of nations" and he naively supposed that Wilson meant what he preached. It may be suggested, in fairness to Mr. Bullitt, that he advanced the argument of peace as a means of releasing the counter-revolutionary forces in Russia somewhat against his better judgment, just by way of "selling" to the capitalist diplomats his idea of immediate peace with and recognition of the Soviet Government.

Two main considerations prompted the imperialist statesmen to entertain the suggestion of terminating their intervention and making peace with the Soviet Government. One was the enormity of the task of military occupation of Russia, the other was the danger of mutiny among the intervention troops and of revolt among the working masses in their home countries. We quote from the abovementioned "Secretaries' Notes":

"Now Canada had decided to withdraw her troops, because the Canadian soldiers would not agree to stay and fight against the Russians. Similar trouble had also occurred amongst the other Allied troops. And he (Lloyd George) felt certain that, if the British tried to send any more troops there, there would be mutiny."

Mr Bullitt added in his testimony before the Senate Committee that

" . . . in the latter part of that report, which I did not read to the committee, there was expressed very forcibly the opinion of Mr. Lloyd George, that the populations at home would not stand it (further intervention). Therefore they **desired to follow up further the line of making peace."**

We will not go into a discussion of the peace proposals brought back by Bullitt and rejected by the imperialist diplomats without the formality of official action. It is worthwhile, however, to quote from Bullitt's report on Soviet Russia. As a trained newspaper man (he had been on the staff of the Philadelphia Public Ledger) Bullitt tried to do some honest reporting and present his employers (the State Department) with a true account of conditions as he found them in Russia. Thus he writes:

After Military Methods Failed, Wilson Hypocritically Resorted to Professions of Friendship Toward the U.S.S.R.

"Russia today is in a condition of acute economic distress. The blockade by land and sea is the cause of this distress. . . . In consequence, every man, woman and child in Moscow and Petrograd is suffering from slow starvation . . . on the other hand . . . the distribution of food is well controlled . . . the terror has ceased. . . . Executions are extremely rare. Good order has been established. The streets are safe. . . . Prostitution has disappeared from sight. . . . The achievements of the Department of Education under Lunacharsky have been very great."

Mr. Bullitt writes on the great prestige of Lenin and deprecates that of Trotsky. He states in his report:

"In Russia one never hears Lenin and Trotsky spoken of in the same breath as is usual in the western world. Lenin is regarded as in a class by himself. Trotsky is but one of the lower order of mortals.

"When I called on Lenin at the Kremlin, I had to wait a few minutes until a delegation of peasants left his room. They had heard in their village that Comrade Lenin was hungry. And they had come hundreds of miles carrying 800 poods of bread as the gift of the village to Lenin. Just before them was another delegation of peasants to whom the report had come that Comrade Lenin was working in an unheated room. They came bearing a stove and enough firewood to heat it for three months. Lenin is the only leader who receives such gifts. And he turns them into the common fund."

* * *

NO BETTER proof of Bullitt's realistic appraisal of the situation is needed than the first paragraph of the "Conclusions" in his report:

"No government save a socialist government can be set up in Russia today except by foreign bayonets, and any government so set up will fall the moment such support is withdrawn."

This is, indeed, prophecy come true.

Bullitt's proposal was shelved by the Allies and his report was suppressed at the insistence of President Wilson. Asked by Senator Harding "why the Soviet proposal was not given favorable consideration," Bullitt replied:

"The principal reason was entirely different. The fact was that just at this moment, when this proposal was under consideration, Kolchak made a 100-mile advance. There was a revolt of peasants in a district of Russia which entirely cut off supplies from the Bolshevik army operating against Kolchak. Kolchak made a 100-mile advance, and immediately the entire press of Paris was roaring and screaming on the subject, announcing that Kolchak would be in Moscow within two weeks; and therefore everyone in Paris, including, I regret to say, members of the American commission, began to grow very lukewarm about peace in Russia, because they thought Kolchak would arrive in Moscow and wipe out the Soviet Government."

* * *

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT was a member of the Wilson Administra and shared his chief's hopes that "Kolchak would arrive in Moscow and wipe out the Soviet Government." Fourteen years later he is compelled to seek normal relations with the Soviet Government in the hope of finding a new market for the prostrate industries of the country. The difference in these two attitudes toward the Soviet Government is a measure both of the increased economic power and prestige of the Soviet Union and of the prostration of American capitalism.

The chief executive of American capitalism was finally forced to yield to reality and establish official relations with the Soviet Union.

The appointment of William C. Bullitt as first American Ambassador to the Soviet Union is quite significant. Mr. Bullitt is unencumbered by anti-Soviet prejudice, having had from the very beginning a realistic conception of the Soviet regime. This lessen the danger of his "gumming up the works" for the Roosevelt administration. As to the Soviet Government, it will welcome in Bullitt not a "Soviet sympathizer," but a representative of American capitalism who understands the realities of the Soviet Union and the boundless devotion of the masses to the Soviet Government and to the cause of Socialism and peace. Capitalist Washington needs a man of the Bullitt type in Moscow, and Bolshevist Moscow would rather deal with a man like Bullitt than with a misinformed and misinforming representative of capitalist Washington.

Workers' Delegation to USSR



Groups of worker delegates from all over the world coming to visit the Soviet Union to take part in the 16th anniversary celebrations. These workers saw the tremendous victories of the First Five-Year Plan, and the steady advance in the living conditions of the Soviet masses. Note Vern Smith, Daily Worker correspondent, on extreme left of the picture.

PARTY LIFE

Cleveland Y. C. L. Criticizes Lack of Party Co-operation

Cites Anti-N.R.A. Meeting in Collinwood, O., to Show Party Negligence Toward Y.C.L.

By JACK COOPER

Over 200 workers attended an anti-N. R. A. mass meeting that was called by the Y. C. L. Unit No. 8 in Collinwood (Ohio District).

In connection with this mass meeting I wish to point out how the Party failed to co-operate or give leadership.

In the beginning of October our District Committee of the League decided to hold several anti-N.R.A. meetings in different parts of the city. The Collinwood unit of the Y.C.L. was assigned to hold one meeting in it's territory for the following reasons: First, because the Murray Ohio plant, our city concentration point, is in Collinwood. Second, because Collinwood is an industrial center.

I informed the section organizer of the C. P., Section 14, about our plan for a mass meeting. He said that the Party will give us $1 for leaflets. Later on he refused to give the dollar promised for a certain reason (which I'll take up with the D. C.).

Failure to Keep Promises

One week before the meeting I talked to the section organizer and told him that we have the leaflets ready; we also rented a hall. I asked him to take this up with the Party units and help us distribute 2,000 leaflets at Eaton Axle plant, a concentration point of Section 14, and house-to-house canvass. Our League comrades distributed leaflets at Murray Ohio plant to the N.Y.C. R.R. workers and pasted leaflets on poles. Comrade S. again agreed to help our unit, but this was never carried out. We asked the Unemployed Council to help us and several comrades helped to distribute leaflets from house to house.

In spite of the fact that two big rallies of the Democratic and Republican candidates for Mayor were held in the neighborhood the workers came to hear our candidate for Mayor, I. O. Ford, and John Little, member of N.E.C., expose the N.R.A. We sold 36 "Young Workers" and 30 different pamphlets.

Important Meeting

This meeting was important for two other points which our Party in Section 14 completely underestimated and neglected to carry out. First point—The District Committee of our district right after the primary elections decided to carry on the election campaign for the final election Nov. 7, and place our candidates on the ballot with stickers. This decision remained on paper as far as Section 14 is concerned. No meetings, no leaflets, as though our campaign was over and we were defeated. Such an attitude must be sharply criticized by the district. Our meeting was held one day before elections, Nov. 6, and as I mentioned before, our Communist candidate for Mayor, I. O. Ford, was one of the main speakers. Second—this meeting was held one day before the 16th anniversary of the Russian Revolution and was supposed to mobilize all the workers to come to the celebration. Our section organizer was to speak at this meeting and bring out the achievements of the anniversary, and he never showed up at the meeting.

Party Leadership and Co-operation Necessary

Comrades, such co-operation by the Party to the Y.C.L. shows the following: First, complete neglect of the task of building the League; underestimation of our election campaign and a failure to bring before the masses the building of Socialism in the Soviet Union and decaying capitalism all over the world.

In the name of our Unit 8, I thank the U. C. of Collinwood for their co-operation with our unit and for the donation which helped carry out this mass meeting.

* * *

Editorial Note by Y. C. L.: The incident referred to by Comrade Cooper of Cleveland is typical of many that occur regularly in the relations of the Party to the League. In the above case the Y.C.L. comrades are completely justified in their criticism of the Party. This meeting was a most important one, not alone from the viewpoint of the Y.C.L., but especially from the viewpoint of the Party. The Party should have mobilized all its forces to support the meeting.

Often we hear of complaints from Party comrades that the Y.C.L. mechanically divides the youth from the adult workers. However, where such separation does exist, the Party is mainly responsible for it by its own attitude that "the youth are the concern of the Y.C.L. alone." The Party must realize that it is the political leader of the whole working class, adult as well as youth. It must give leadership to the Y.C.L. in its work among the youth and must further mobilize its own members and the whole revolutionary working class for winning the young working class generation for Communism. Once the Party understands its revolutionary duty in this respect, such incidents as the above will not recur.

White Woman, Former Decatur Resident, Tells of Life in South, Backs Fight for the Scottsboro Boys

Was Laundress in Decatur; Father Worked 20 Years in Railroad Shop in Alabama City

(By a White Woman Worker)

Flint, Mich.

Editor, Daily Worker.

As I am a reader of the Daily Worker, and especially interested in the Scottsboro case, I feel that I must write a few words just hoping that the Daily Worker will be spread all over Alabama and especially in Decatur where I was raised. In reading the Daily Worker I see lots of names, in fact I know most of them, Mr. Winton on Fifth Ave., Elizabeth Morris on Prospect Drive, she being second door neighbor to my father.

Well, I guess all those that make threats still have a few meals ahead of sowbelly, sorghum molasses and corn bread. I know that is practically their daily menu, for I was raised there and raised on it, and existed on it, while at the same time in 1928 was doing laundry work for our living for a family of seven, and because it was so-called "nigger work" in the South, in some mysterious way we had to move, known only to Mr. Otta on Fifth Ave., South. Yes, I know all those crooks, and believe me, I'm spreading the news to my father, sending him Daily Workers, as he is still in that good country, the Democratic South. I only wish I was there for a while just to tell them all what they can do. They just don't know any different, they know they are suffering. Here is a part of a letter I got from my father a few days ago, as follows:

"You think you are having an awful time in Flint, but I hope you have a bed to sleep on. We haven't a bed to sleep on, or a chair to sit on, or a table to eat on, and nothing to eat. Our clothes are just rags, haven't had a pair of shoes in over three years. We are sleeping on the floor and our house is just a shack worse than our barn was on Prospect Drive in Decatur. I am almost blind —one eye is gone." This is the exact copy of the letter from my father.)

Now my father is 79 years of age. He spent about twenty years of his life in the L. & N. railroad shop in Decatur. He came out on that sell-out strike about 1922, and wouldn't go back. My mother had a long spell of sickness, and died in 1927. My father had managed to pay for his home somewhere near three thousand dollars, and during sickness he borrowed seven hundred and fifty dollars on his home from Mr. Thornhill, another of Decatur's noted crooks, so there went his home. In other words, his life savings gone, now he is cast aside on a hillside at Boas, Alabama, living under the club of a Mr. Sneed. I just can't swallow such stuff any longer. If I ever get down there again, I will at least give them a chase. I knew exactly how the Negroes are treated throughout the South. I know just what they would say to me if I go down there.

I'm a full-blooded southern born American of the working class, for the working class, black, white, foreign-born, native-born, hoping for freedom for all the Scottsboro boys, and wishing I could be in Decatur during their trial. I heard Ruby Bates speak in Flint. She is well acquainted with all my people, so if you have space in our paper, I would like you to correct all mis-spelled words, if any, and pass these few remarks around the globe. You can use my initials.

* * *

—W. T. P.

P.S.—I'm going to write Mr. Roosevelt to stop over for a visit with my dad on his trip to his summer home in Georgia. It is close by. Perhaps if Mr. Litvinoff goes with him, they can gather in shacks enough to make a bed for two.

Finds Oppression is Worse Than Ever on Return to Birmingham

(By a Negro Worker Correspondent)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Having been born and raised in Birmingham, which I left on account of oppression, I was surprised when I returned there recently to find the Negro more oppressed than ever.

Establishments that have existed for decades and during their existence hired cheap Negro laborers, now hoist bankrupt signs, go temporarily out of business, and soon afterward reopen with all white laborers, simply to displace the underpaid Negroes.

The N.R.A. demands that a living wage be paid every man, regardless of color. The officials of these firms swear they are damned if they will pay a living wage to a Negro. They would pay it to the man of their color, who needs it more, they say, because of his higher standard of living. Now, unless some Moses (in the form of the Federal government) comes along and helps these modern Israelites, these oncoming winter months, will be hard.

The revelation of the inefficiency of the N.R.A. to cope with the hardships of the Negroes did not appear as bad to me as the nightly doings of a selected group of policemen. Eleven o'clock is the time limit for Negroes to walk the streets, though they are taxed (in proportion) the same as members of other races. After eleven, if Negroes are caught walking in the streets, the Slingshot Squad shoots wire staples at their legs and feet, the same as they would birds. If a Negro should chance to meet a friend on the street and stop to talk after the time specified, they are caught by another selected squad. They are questioned as to where they have been, where going, and why out? And if slow in responding to the questioning, they are whipped with a five foot piece of water hose and sent on their way.

In the North we are treated more like human beings. Never shall I return to this damnable spot on earth unless one of my loved ones passes away and only respect will persuade me to return then.

* * *

Editor's Note:—This worker draws a vivid picture of oppression in the South, but his hope that the Federal Government or the N. R. A. may be induced to do something about it only gives rise to an illusion under which the ruling class tries to weaken the mass struggles of Negro and white workers against this oppression. The government in Washington is just as much a tool of the capitalist ruling class as is the state government of Alabama or the city government of Birmingham, and only the united struggle of Negro and white workers will defeat the N. R. A. and government program of discrimination and oppression.

Also, while the oppression of the Negro in the North is not shown in such open and brutal form as in the South, discrimination on the job and in the neighborhoods is just as widespread and is based on the oppression in the South.

"Bosses Are Getting Harder and Harder for Negro Workers"

(By a Negro Worker Correspondent)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The Negroes here have to beg for bread in all parts of the city. The Red Cross says they are going to put 962 men to work on the 20th of the month. They say they are going to pay $4 a day. Maybe they will put about 10 to work. The Negro workers are despised by the bosses. The bosses are trying to put Negro and white workers back in slavery in Birmingham. And the whole thing in Birmingham is a hell. They are trying every way they can to lynch the boys and I can hear the K.K.K. talk every day about the boys.

This is a troubled time in Alabama. It is getting to the place where the Negro can't walk the street if they look at one of the white women.

Down in the Black Belt it will be a frame-up. The bosses are getting harder and harder with the Negro workers and the workers are getting tired of the A. F. of L. The A. F. of L. is misleading the workers.

In the shop they say they are going to pay 40 to 50 cents an hour. That's what they are saying. They are going to work 10 hours a day, three days a week.

Garton Toy Co. Firing Over 300

(By a Worker Correspondent)

SHEBOYGAN, Wis.—I am working for the Garton Toy Co. They are laying off men, some who have worked for years. I understand there will be about 300 men laid off this week.

Other shops here are the same.

The relief station here is about the same as all over.

The Sheboygan Press is a "red hot blue eagle sheet," but there are some that are learning that it does not take a labor man's side of the question. Some are learning that the A. F. of L. is not what they thought it was.

The Kohler Co. laid off about 700 men at one time, and I understand there will be further layoffs there.

Why Oil Companies Love the Blue Eagle

(By a Worker Correspondent)

BARNHART, Texas.—Oh, how the big oil companies love the Blue Buzzard, or the N. R. A.!

I have a letter from the Department stating thus: "The N.R.A. does not require you to put on extra help if you do not need it to observe the President's Agreement. It was written in language intended to be flexible enough to meet many varieties of conditions, and until a code is approved it applies to your business. All oil companies are under the code approved by the President on the 19th ult., and effective Sept. 2 this year."

$2.10 for Two Weeks Is Only Relief for Negro Family of 5

Nothing for Clothes or Coal or Rent, Writes Birmingham Worker

(By a Negro Worker Correspondent)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The Department of Public Welfare of Jefferson County here gives us three days work every other week. We are supposed to get 30 cents per hour for seven hours per day, which is $2.10 for seven hours. But we do not get any cash. We have to take what we can get for our work, which is a small food order. It is supposed to last two weeks, but we don't have enough to last hardly one week.

We get no more until the two weeks come around. When we ask for more here is what we get: "You all sure eat a lot. There's no need wasting food as you do." There are five in my family, and they call that wasting.

It is cold weather, and we need clothes and coal, but we can get neither clothes nor coal.

When we go to the welfare to ask for relief, they tell just write and order what you need and we will send it to you, and that is the last of it.

There are so many here in the same shape. There is a man and his daughter right here close to me. They are both sick, and the welfare won't do anything for them. The man's name is Davis Beard.

When I was at their home Nov. 16 not a spark of fire could be seen, not a bite to eat. They can't even get a doctor. They sure are suffering. They are not the only ones.

The welfare pays no rent for the workers. When the rent man comes he says, "If you can't pay, get out." And where are we workers to go?

I had to take my boys out of school because they did not have clothes or shoes. And my wife and I both need shoes, clothes, and coal.

Indian Chief Destitute With Family Broken up

By a Metal Worker Correspondent

FLINT CITY JAIL, Mich.—Yesterday, I had the pleasure of interviewing Chief John Coughran, who resides at 220 W. Dayton St., Flint. Chief Coughran, who is a direct descendant of the famous Ottawa Tribe of Indian warriors, from whom the white man wrested this land, was born at Traverse City, Michigan.

He is now unable to find an office position for which he is quite qualified, having had a complete commercial training, embodying shorthand, typing and bookkeeping. He has spent seven years working for the Buick Motor Car Co. plant number 12, working for Mr. Crowder.

His two children are now in the motherly care of his grandmother. His family is broken up due to unemployment. At Buicks he was an experienced fender finisher.

Now he is destitute. Through worry and despondency he indulged in some drinks to drown his sorrow, and is now in the Flint City Jail, expecting a jail sentence.

Letters from Our Readers

VETERAN DAILY WORKER READER REGISTERS APPROVAL

Comrade Editor: Spokane, Wash.

A number of years ago I was a reader and subscriber of the "Truth" of Duluth. When the subscription list was taken over by our Party, I received the "Weekly Worker" and helped to start the "Daily Worker" with a stock subscription. If reading our fighting organ from its inception makes for efficiency, then my critique should be correct.

I have no fault to find with our paper, neither can I offer advice for improvements. In fact I think the "Worker" has reached the point where it can't be improved. The editorials are unsurpassed. A column of lively medical advice. Household advice and sports, also film critique, then the crisp and lively writing of Comrade Gold.

I am getting from our paper all information needed for keeping abreast with our era and the class struggle. It should have been eight pages, but this rests with the members and sympathizers of our movement.

Enclosed is my check for $12.50 for support of our paper. If Comrades Gold and Luttinger were running even, then I wouldn't know whom to credit with this remittance. Dr. Luttinger brings in the rear. I wish you would credit him in the contest with this sum. —H. T. Ahrens.

* * *

CRITICIZING A CARTOON

Milwaukee, Wis.

Dear Comrades:

I wish to take objection to the cartoon that appeared on the editorial page of the Daily Worker, on Monday, Oct. 23. The cartoon, under the caption: "The old gentleman ain't so dumb," portrays Wall Street sitting with the map of the world in front of him and holding the U.S.S.R. in one hand ready to place the U.S.S.R. in a certain vacant space as if in a jig-saw puzzle. I have talked to a number of workers and they seem to have the same impression as I have.

First, the cartoon conveys the impression that the U.S.S.R. is just a missing piece of the capitalist world and that Wall Street has now decided to take that piece, the U.S.S.R., to do with it as he pleases and place it in connection with the rest of the world. I suppose the gentleman is not dumb, because he has an ulterior motive for doing what he does.

But, comrades, the matter is not so simple. First of all, the U.S.S.R. is not a passive force that can be picked up by any gentleman, dumb or smart, and just allowed recognition. The Soviet Union has compelled the Wall Street Government to recognize it. Though Wall Street may profit for the time being through economic gains, etc., nevertheless, the fact of the matter remains that after 16 years of stubborn opposition to the workers republic, American imperialism is compelled, because of the crisis and the general situation of the ciptalist world, and the strength of the Soviet Union, to talk of diplomatic relations, etc.

The artist or the one who inspired this cartoon may have wanted to convey to the readers of the Daily, that even though there may be recognition, still Wall Street has something up its sleeve. As the thing was placed, it conveys the opposite impression.

Another thing that lends itself to criticism is the fact that Wall Street seems to have the map of the world in its lap, but if this were the case, there would be no danger of an imperialist war and the imperialist contradictions are of no importance.

The question of the Soviet Union is of such importance, especially now, when millions of American workers and farmers are thinking about American-Soviet relations. Therefore, it is our task to picture the situation as politically and clearly as possible. When we speak of the defense of the Soviet Union, it is not because the Soviet Union is weak and defenseless. The Soviet Union has plenty of resources and strength to defend itself against the capitalist world. But we raise that slogan, being fully conscious of the fact that the Soviet Union is the base of the world revolution—and for this reason it is necessary for all workers of the world to rally around.

You will excuse me if I am too lengthy, or if I take too much space in dealing with just a cartoon, but cartoons are very often as important as an editorial.

—M. CHILDS, District Organizer.

The Significance of Recent Strike Struggles in the U.S.

"United Front From Below Will Defeat A. F. of L. and S. P. Misleadership"

By BILL DUNNE

(From the Speech Delivered by Bill Dunne, at the 17th Meeting of the Central Committee, Communist Party, U.S.A.)

Comrades, the political estimate of the situation in the United States and the immediate tasks of the Party have been given in Comrade Browder's report and in the draft resolution to the plenum which very few comrades have referred to. I think we must draw some political conclusions from the fact that the resolution before this meeting of the Central Committee has not been more of a basis of the discussion in this plenum.

My impression of the discussion is that with the help of the Open Letter and the impact of the tremendous mass struggles that are taking place in this country our Party is emerging, not rapidly enough, but still emerging, from the bewilderment with which it confronted the new offensive against the working class, represented by the change from the crude methods of the Hoover regime to the combination of the demagogy and ruthless terror of the Roosevelt administration.

What is the meaning of the tremendous strike movement that is taking place in this country? I disregard, of course, in this general estimate, such exaggerated statements as that the terror in Ambridge is the worst anybody has ever seen. I am willing to admit it is the worst the comrades at Ambridge have ever seen; but we cannot take these things as the best expression of the line of the American ruling class and its government. Some Comrade here, I think it was Comrade Johnstone, was absolutely correct when he said that some of our comrades in the steel industry don't understand that when you start out seriously to organise steel workers, you are challenging, not only these individual companies in steel, but the steel trust and the American government and the basic industry of American capitalism. The steel trust will defend its most outlying outpost with the same vigor it defends its center, if it thinks the conquest of this outpost means the invasion of the center; that's what you must understand. We shouldn't be surprised by these things. When we say "surprised," this is a confession of inaptness; we should be prepared; that should be the situation.

The Strike Wave

This tremendous strike wave, with its militancy, with its daily evidence of the great initiative right from the ranks of the American workers, has demonstrated indisputably that whether these workers belong to the T. U. U. L. unions, the A. F. of L. unions, or independent unions, there is no perceptible dividing line between their sentiments, between their whole approach to the question of struggle and between the tactics that they adopt in the struggle against the bosses and the government. What does this mean? This means, in the most concrete terms, that our tactic of the united front from below (and, to digress for a moment, I think we have not utilized these experiences sufficiently to shatter completely the slanders of the Lovestoneites and the Cannon-Trotzkyites about the united front tactics of the Comintern)—the tactic of the united front from below, especially in the United States, with its millions and millions of unorganised workers in the basic industries, is the weapon, with which our Party is going to defeat the A. F. of L. and S. P. leaderships.

These great struggles are guarantees of the militancy, the initiative and the inherent revolutionary consciousness of the American working class. That, I think, very briefly is the main lesson of this tremendous strike movement that we have in the United States. Why? Because this strike movement is taking place in the face of the best organised and most ambitious offensive ever launched by the American ruling class and its government—an offensive designed to maintain what there was of docility in the American working class and to create and preserve a cowed and subservient American working class.

We can say today, comrades, on the concrete evidences of these tremendous mass struggles that in this sector the American ruling class has failed. The struggles in the past six months, the living irresistible logic of the class struggle has proved in the face of all doubters that the American working class is a revolutionary class and that it has reserves of militancy and initiative that even we have failed to plumb and estimate correctly.

Now something about the line of the American Federation of Labor. The American Federation of Labor at its 53rd Annual Conference was, so far as the leadership was concerned, incorporated into the machinery of the American imperialist government in every respect, except that no formal motion was passed that said this. But actually this is what happened.

Question arise from this—very practical questions.

The steel trust owners, the auto barons, and the spokesmen of the so-called "captive" mines have gone to the Roosevelt administration and stated in effect. "We were right, we told you to begin with that you cannot proceed as you could during the war, when there was no Communist Party in this country; that to allow even these fakers to organise workers in the basic sectors of American industry is to lay the basis for the organization of the revolutionary forces that the Communist Party in this country will get."

They learned their lesson from Weirton, Ambridge, and McKeesport and every other place where the workers were organized; in no matter what the organization, they struck. The conception of these new contingents of workers of a union organization is that it is something by which you get better wages, and working conditions; something that organizes you and leads you in struggle. That is the thing. And this cuts straight across the class collaboration line of the leadership of the Wolmans, the Tugwells and of all of those other S. P. and vulgar economists in high posts in the N. R. A. administration. And, of course, the owners of steel and coal are correct.

They are correct. Such a line, such a policy, such tactics could have been carried through before the War, while there was no Communist Party, but it cannot be carried through now without the greatest resistance. So what do we see now? Read the daily press. That is all you have to do. Roosevelt, Pinchot, Johnson, are demanding the end of these strikes. There is going to be more terror and less demagogy. Of course, there will be a certain amount of demagogy. The crushing of strikes by treachery and terror is to be in the interests of national recovery. There will be more emphasis on co-operation, company unions, merit clauses and "peace in industry." But workers will understand this demagogy.

(To be continued)

JOIN THE
Communist Party
35 E. 12th STREET, N. Y. C.

Please send me more information on the Communist Party.

Name .....

Street .....

City .....



CONDUCTED BY HELEN LUKE

There are a number of "loose ends" I feel I should pick up today instead of devoting the column to any one subject. To begin with:

The Young Pioneers sent an invitation to my readers and me to be present Saturday evening (tonight) at the performance of "Strike Me Red" at City College, saying, "Come and see what happens to the family in the last act—you'll get the surprise of your lives!"

I shall be there! There are 50 children, both white and Negro, playing in this.

The Women's Councils

Also, on the same day that recognition was given to the U.S.S.R. by the American government, the Women's Councils were given recognition by our In the Home Column (I was present at the splendid celebration at Irving Plaza, of ten years of activity by the councils) and the analogy goes further because in both cases it was the recognizer and not the recognized that was honored. (My delay in making this contact with the Women's Councils is really inexcusable.)

Moreover, I had the satisfaction of being present at the Bronx Conference Against the High Cost of Living, called by the United Councils of Working Class Women; there a fight against high pricecs was mapped out. Our column will do its best to keep in touch with the progress of this struggle.

Russian Blouses

I wish to tell the "comrade without a Russian blouse" we shall locate such patterns as she asks for—I do not think the service we are using has them, but shall check on this.

The two comrades in Syracuse have not been forgotten,—we are working on the budget, counting the calories, and experimenting.

And I wish to remind the comrades in the home that it is time to begin to prepare for the Annual Bazaar of the New York District of the International Labor Defense, taking place the middle of next February. Those who can do so will be of great help if they will make neat and simple dresses, blouses, pyjamas, aprons, and the like, for sale at the Bazaar. Best begin now so as not to have to rush at the last minute. Out of town comrades could also send little things for this, if they like. (I.L.D., 870 Broadway.)

What else? Only one more thing: the letter from Comrade Enos and the article by Alice W. L. on amusing the children have got me to thinking about the subject, and I am convinced that the movement stands desperately in need of a Red Paint Book for the kids. I shall begin to work on it.

What should be in it? On one page should be paper dolls with Young Pioneer costumes. There should be a picture or two of a Kolkhoz. Perhaps pictures of the vegetables and fruits the workers' kids should have (they would color nicely). What else?

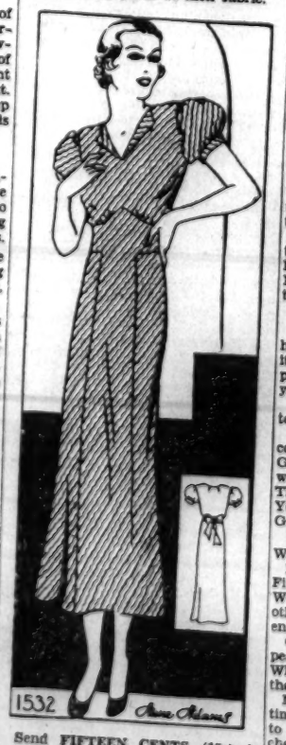
Helping the Daily Worker Through Helen Luke

Contributions received to the credit of Helen Luke in her Socialist competition with Michael Gold, Dr. Luttinger, Edward Newhouse and Jacob Burck to raise $1,000 in the $40,000 Daily Worker Drive.

Mrs. H. Werme, Kolryn	$ 1.00
Previous total	93.22
Total to date ....N.....	$94.22

Can You Make 'Em Yourself?

Pattern 1532 is available in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Size 16 takes 3¾ yards 36-inch fabric.



Send **FIFTEEN CENTS (15c)** in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly name, address and style number. **BE SURE TO STATE SIZE.**

Address orders to Daily Worker Pattern Department, 243 West 17th Street, New York City.

WITH OUR YOUNG READERS

The Adventures of Grischa and Mischa, Two Soviet Pioneers

(Continued)

Grischa: "I'd like to make an auto, but there's no time. Besides it's a bother taking an auto home in the train. Just teach me how to run the trolley.

Mischa: "Let's walk over to it. See, there it is! You'll learn in a jiffy. Hey, comrade engineer! Move over. I want to show my friend how to run the trolley."

"All right."

Mischa: "Now, Grischa, take this handle. If you want to start, push it over to you. If you want to stop, push back. Press this button with your foot to sound the bell."

Grischa: "That looks easy. I'd like to run the thing though."

Mischa: "Go ahead. I'll be your conductor. All aboard! All aboard! Gorki Street next stop! See, Grischa, when I pull the string you start. That's it, Grischa. Keep it up. You-ve got the idea . . . Stop, Grischa. Gorki Street."

Grischa: "Say this is swell, Mischa. Where do we stop next?"

Mischa: "Stop at the Street of the Five-Year Plan. You'll see the sign. We'll get out there and give some other boy or girl a chance to be the engineer and conductor."

Grischa: "Well, Mischa, that was peachy. Say, I'm going to enjoy this. What did you say we can do here in the Children's Town?"

Mischa: "I promised you a swell time, didn't I? What do you want to do now? Play some stick ball, checkers, chess, volley ball, go rowing? Maybe you'd like to eat? Meals are free here, you know. Or we can go inside and make something in the airplane room or carpentry shop or camera room?

Grischa: "Well, I'm a bit tired and dirty from the railroad. Let's take showers. Then we can eat, read a bit in the library and play afterwards. And didn't you say at night we could go parachute jumping?"

Mischa: "Sure thing. Come on over to the showers. I'll read you a letter on the way. Got it from my cousin Mary, who's a Pioneer in America. Gee! What she told me about Thanksgiving in America!"

We'll have to wait till next Saturday to find out what's so surprising to Mischa about Thanksgiving in America.

* * *

Dear Comrade Editor:

The pioneers of the Clara Zetkin Troop are very thankful to the Daily Worker for their Pioneer Column. We feel that such columns will draw the workers' children into our Pioneer movement and help us build bigger and more militant troops. We expect all workers' children to take part in the struggles of their parents. The Young Pioneers always stand ready to lead them in their fight for better conditions.

We are sure that this column will be a great help to us and we hope you will continue it with the best results.

Hyman Rucheiman,
Clara Zetkin Troop.

* * *

Announcement

We know that many children haven't had time enough to answer our question column in last Saturday's "With Our Young Workers" since all material goes in Tuesday. So we give you another week to do it. Let's get some swell answers this week, and don't be bashful to tell us what you think of our Children's Corner.

* * *

Detroit Pioneers

DETROIT, Mich.—A Pioneer program will be given on Thursday, Nov. 30 (Thanksgiving) at the Finnish Hall, 5969 14th St. Program will begin at 6:30 p. m. Four hundred children will participate. Dancing will follow. Come and bring your friends!

* * *

They Shall Not Die!

By PY NEIR

I.

Nine Negro lads, framed up to die
Because of one witness, who told lie after lie.
The other witness, exposed the whole case,
For the entire world to see,
That our nine Negro friends are innocent and should be set free.

II.

The nine Scottsboro victims are all Negro youth
And we must smash the bosses' lie
By telling all the truth.
The Scottsboro boys shall not die!
That must be our battle cry!
(Why not tell us who you are?)

* * *

New York Pioneers on Their "Trip to Crosby" to Save the Daily Worker

Progress since November 17th.	
Harry Eisman Troop	$16.18
(They are traveling back by airplane too)	
Red Brigade, speeding by train..	9.20
J-10 Coop (IWO) on bike to Detroit	5.85
Fred Bell Troop on bike to Detroit	5.84
Clara Zetkin Troop, Brooklyn, roller skates to Cleveland	4.21
Muenzenberg Troop (W.I.R.) walking to Pittsburgh	2.50
Previous total	$53.93
This Week	9.95
Total up to date	$63.88

All Pioneers! Participate in the Tag Days and get on the "Trip to Crosby."



Doctor Luttinger advises:

By DR. PAUL LUTTINGER, M. D.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Bran

Jeros—Any kind of bran is useful in certain forms of constitution; but the constant taking of bran may cause a chronic gastritis in people who have delicate stomachs.

Cannibal Sandwich—Tartar Steak —Kidney Trouble

N. T., Albuquerque, N. M.—"Cannibal" sandwich is one made of hashed raw meat and raw onions. The Tartar steak is really a raw hamburger steak with a raw egg on top. If you suffer from kidney trouble you had better stick to a strict vegetarian diet and leave the cannibal sandwiches to the cannibals.

Mineral Oil and Dry Skin

Mrs. K., Woodridge, N. Y.—Mineral oil has no effect whatsoever on the dryness of the skin. The reason is that mineral oil is not absorbed into the body but acts as a lubricant for the intestinal canal. The same amount of mineral oil that is taken in by mouth leaves the body. Sometimes it leaks out when we least expect it to. If you wish to influence your dry skin you must use **vegetable** oils such as olive oil which you can eat as well as rub into the skin, several times a day.

Where To Get Circumsized

A Worker—Any surgical clinic in New York City will circumsize you, free of charge, if you apply for the operation. Thanks for your contribution to the Daily Worker.

Helping the Daily Worker Through Dr. Luttinger

Contributions received to the credit of Dr. Luttinger in his Socialist competition with Michael Gold, Edward Newhouse, Helen Luke, Jacob Burck and Del to raise $1,000 in the $40,000 Daily Worker Drive:

Group of workers	$ 1.00
G. Palis	1.00
R. Stergios	2.00
T. Goulios	.35
Previous total	320.80
Total to date	$325.15

(Note:—The last three contributions were previously received but not listed in this column.)

WHAT A WORLD!



By Joseph Freeman

IN our last installment of this serial which deals with the slanders against revolutionary literature, we saw how the author of an article called "Stalin's Literary Inquisition" misquoted and falsified in the most unscrupulous manner my first chapter in Voices of October.

The example I gave, however, by no means exhausts our literary Grover Whalen's forgeries. He objects to what he calls my "wonder story" about "everything going fine, and everybody gloriously happy and productive," and proceeds to jumble together phrases from my chapter which he asserts claims that.

But anyone who will take the trouble to look into Voices of October instead of into the falsifications of the Modern Monthly, will see that I did not say "everything was going fine," or that everybody was "gloriously happy and productive." Here is the passage which our Scribe misquotes:

"The diversion of energy from the politics of literature to the creation of literature following the controversy of 1924 has resulted in tremendous growth," I said on page 58 of Voices of October. "The five years that have passed since the Party resolution stilled the troubled waters of controversy over the dictatorship of proletarian literature have witnessed new poems, plays and novels, powerful and finely wrought, many of which can be justly called 'proletarian literature,' and all of which, in one way or another, reflect the new life ushered in by the Revolution."

This is the passage which our Scribe points to as an example of falsifying the facts of the "exact mathematical center" of the "literary inquisition." He points to it, however, in a form which he recompenses, and which he tears out of its context. I urge the reader (and even our Scribe, if he has any intellectual integrity left) to consider the very next lines which follow immediately after the passage cited above.

"In the following chapters," I said, "this life, as described by the poets and novelists, will be considered concretely. IT MUST BE POINTED OUT, HOWEVER, THAT SOVIET LIFE CHANGES RAPIDLY; WHAT IS TRUE TODAY MAY NO LONGER BE TRUE TOMORROW. Where social life is so consciously and ruthlessly directed by the organized working class, decades may be leaped over in a year. THE ARTS ARE CONSIDERED IN THIS BOOK ONLY AS THEY WERE AFFECTED BY THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION AND THE INTRODUCTION OF THE NEW ECONOMIC POLICY. As this book goes to press, the first reports of the operations of the Five-Year Plan indicate that a new period of development in Soviet life has opened, to be followed, it may be assumed, by a new turn in Soviet art and literature."

* * *

NOW why did our literary jesuit of the Modern Monthly omit this passage? Why in particular did he omit the words in CAPS?

The answer is simple. He could make out a "case" only by falsifying what I said. Had he cited what I actually did say he would not have a leg to stand on. For what I said in so many words was that Voices of October dealt with the "arts as they were affected by the October Revolution and the New Economic Policy."

Even a rabid partisan ought to know that the New Economic Policy ended in 1927, three years before his "exact mathematical center."

It is true that Voices of October was published in 1930. That was due to various accidental factors. But it is also true, and I said so specifically, that the book deals chiefly with the October Revolution and the N.E.P. I also said that we may expect "a new turn in Soviet art and literature" as a result of the Five-Year Plan, but that new turn is NOT discussed in Voices of October.

I would not have hesitated to discuss the "new turn" in New York, for I believe my knowledge of and contacts with the Soviet literary scene would have enables me to form valid opinions from the Soviet press and from letters. But I had spend part of 1929 in Mexico, was out of touch with Soviet literature, and therefore confined my own statements to the period which I knew first-hand, I took the trouble to say just that in some many words. And our indignant Scribe in the Modern Monthly took the t rouble to OMIT those very words.

But why should I complain about having my statements twisted out of context by the Modern Monthly? Who am I to be spared when our Scribe does not spare Lenin himself this indignity?

* * *

HOW our Scribe did this I shall explain tomorrow. Meantime I should like to say that while Voices of October said nothing about RAPP in 1930 because I was out of touch with the Soviet literary scene, I soon had occasion to learn a great deal about RAPP from several sources. On the one hand, I was in correspondence with several RAPP leaders whom I had known well in Moscow. On the other hand, I heard from various fellow-travellers and liberal newspaper correspondents who were opposed to RAPP.

But perhaps the best picture I got of the Soviet literary situation at the "exact mathematical center" was from Boris Pilnyak. From March 12 to August 3, 1931 Boris Pilnyak lived at my house. I saw him literally 24 hours a day. He could not speak English, did not learn it, and therefore could not be left alone.

Despite differences in character, outlook and even politics, Pilnyak and I liked each other. He talked to me a great deal and with unusual candor. To these circumstances I owe an improvement in my knowledge of the Russian language and of Soviet literature.

For five months I heard, day in and day out, from a master of language and image, stories about Soviet life and Soviet literature. I learned many things about Soviet literary groups and personalities which you will not find in print.

Pilnyak was a fellow traveller. RAPP did not like him and he did not like RAPP. He told me a number of stories which were not to RAPP'S credit, and gave a rather vivid account of methods which eventually led to RAPP'S dissolution. He also revealed those characteristics of the fellow-traveller which led to the rise of RAPP.

But quite different from the Modern Monthly's diatribe was the picture Pilnyak gave me of the role of the Communist Party in literature. Instead of being "persecuted" by "Stalin's literary inquisition," the fellow-traveller was protected against RAPP'S excesses by the Party. Pilnyak showed me documents in which the Party reversed various of RAPP's actions against him.

"Stalin's literary inquisition" was a bulwark against excesses which RAPP was committing against certain writers, REGARDLESS OF WHETHER THEY WERE PARTY MEMBERS OR NOT. The Party was acting as a brake against a literary group which had its uses as well as abuses. Eventually the Party abolished that clique.

According to our noisy toy-pistol of the Modern Monthly, the Party stepped in on April 23, 1932 and abolished RAPP. Yet one year before that, in April 1931, I heard from one of RAPP's bitterest opponents, documented stories of how the Party protected fellow-travellers against RAPP.

Helping the Daily Worker through Michael Gold.

Contributions received to the credit of Michael Gold in his Socialist competition with Dr. Luttinger, Edward Newhouse, Helen Luke, Jacob Burck and Del to raise $1,000 in the $40,000 Daily Worker Drive:

R. Herkkiner	$0.50
Icor Br., New Brunswick	9.64
Previous Total	440.02
Total to date	$450.16

WHAT'S ON

Saturday

EXTRAORDINARY PARTY and Entertainment at Film and Photo League, 116 Lexington Ave. at 28th St. Free photos, refreshments, dancing, surprise and unique entertainment. Admission 25c.

CONCERT and DANCE given by the Pocketbook Workers Bank and File at Workers Center, 50 E. 13th St., at 8 p. m.

THIRD ANNUAL BARN DANCE and Entertainment — Marriage Performing County Judge—4 Piece Danceland Orchestra—Folk Dances — Refreshments — American Youth Federation, 30 St. Marks Place, at 8:30 p.m.

THE PARLOR FRAME WORKER is having a Banquet and Dance at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St. All furniture workers are urged to come.

DANCE AND CONCERT at Workers Center, 50 E. 13th st., at 8:30 p. m., given by the International Workers Order Branch 19, celebrating their 4th year.

ENTERTAINMENT AND DANCE given by Unit 5, 6, 8 and 9 at 95 Avenue B, at 8 p. m. Admission 15c.

ENTERTAINMENT AND DANCE given by the Neckwear Workers S. & A. Club, at 5 E. 19th St., at 8:30 p. m.

DANCE AND ENTERTAINMENT given by the Opposition Local 621, White Goods Workers, at Astoria Hall, 62 E. Fourth St., at 8 p. m. The first public affair of the group.

NOVEMBER HALL and ENTERTAINMENT given by the Harlem Progressive Youth Club, 1588 Madison Ave. John Smith Orchestra, 2 humorous plays. Admission 25c.

FLOWER FESTIVAL and DANCE at Italian Workers Center, 232 E. Tenth St., at 8 p. m. Contribution 25c. Ladies free.

CONCERT AND DANCE given by Harlem Workers School, 350 W. 126th St., Room 221, at 8:30 p. m. Baltimore delegate will give report. Interesting entertainment. Admission 15c.

CHARLES RECHT International Lawyer will speak on "What Soviet Russia Means to the Youth of Today" at Young America Institute, Steinway Hall, 113 W. 57th St.

WILL THE COMRADE who receive the wrong hat by mistake at the Irish affair on Sunday, Nov. 19th, at the West Side Workers Club please return same and receive his own in exchange.

(Bronx)

CORNY DRAMATIC SECTION will present a Soviet Russian Play at the Middle Bronx Workers Club, 3882 Third Ave. Mandolin Orchestra of 50; dancing by a good band.

HERMAN BLANC, Russian singer, Yasha Nikogossef, Caucasian Dance, Vardan, Caucasian, singer, Parker Watkins, Negro Spirituals and Del, Daily Worker cartoonist will be on the program at 792 E. Tremont Ave. near 177th St. Subway Station. There will also be dancing. Admission 15c.

CONCERT AND DANCE at the Prospect Worker Center, 1187 So. Boulevard. Program: Chorus, Workers Lab. Theatre. Red Dancers.

CONCERT AND DANCE at the Advance Guard Cultural Grop, 930 E. 180th St.

DANCE AND ENTERTAINMENT tendered by Nat Turner Club at 558 Morris Ave. Lively jazz band. Excellent entertainment, refreshment. Admission 25c.

CONCERT AND PARTY given by Women's Council 30, Unit 29, Section 5 and Branch 190 I.W.O., at Westchester Workers Center, 1948 Westchester Ave.

CONCERT AND DANCE given by the Tremont Progressive Club, 962 E. Tremont Ave. Good Jazz Band, fine concert, proletarian prices.

BALLOON DANCE given by Jackson Workers Club, 785 Westchester Ave. (formerly Union Workers Center). Good band. Good time.

PARTY given by Y.C.L. Unit 8 at 1451 Crotona Pl., apartment 16, bet. 171st and St. Paul Pl. Good time time assured.

(Brooklyn)

THANKSGIVING DAWNCE and Entertainment given by the Young Communist League at Workers Center, 1813 Pitkin Ave. Music by Superba Troubadours. Admission 25c.

MANDOLIN CONCERT and Dance given by the Progressive Workers Cultura Club, 189 Summer Ave. Dancing by good band.

DANCE AND ENTERTAINMENT given by Youth Builder I.W.O., Branch 461. Red Hot Jazz Band. Play "Broadway 1933." Skits by a Wise Cracker at 1009 Winthrop St. Admission 15c.

PARTY GIVEN by the Y.L.D. Chorus at 218 Van Siclen Ave., Brooklyn. Refreshments free. Admission 25c.

A RED CABARET and DANCE is arranged by Council 10 at 87 Bay 36th St. Dancing and interesting program.

VETCHERINKA and CONCERT given by the W.I.R. at 631 Stone Ave., at 8:30 p. m. Admission 15c in advance; at door 20c.

(Downtown)

M. J. OLGIN lecture today, at 3 p. m., at the Workers School on "What's Happening in Russia," at 35 E. 12th St.

GALA CONCERT and Dance celebrating Thanksnothing in the Clarte, French Workers Club, 304 West 58th St. Good Program, piano and violin soloists. Costrocm 20c.

CHAMBER MUSIC Concert of the Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra, at 106 E. 14th St. Program mandolin ensemble, Mathew Kahn, conductor, David Freed, violi cellex solo. Admission 25c.

Sunday

OPEN FORUM on "What Is Happening Today in Germany," given by Comrade Otto Durick, editor of German Weekly "Der Arbeiter" at Estonian Workers Hall, 27 W. 115th St.

GERTRUDE HUTCHINSON, Associate Editor, Moscow News, will speak on "Women in Soviet Russia" at Young America Institute, Steinway Hall, 113 W. 57th St., at 8:30 p. m.

LECTURE AND SOCIAL given by the Needle Trade Workers Dance Group at Collective Dance Studio, 71 Fifth Ave. Lecture on "Indictment of Industrial Union Leadership," by J. Goldman.

"LITERATURE AND WAR," lecture by H. R. Briggs, at the Middle Bronx Workers Club, 3882 Third Ave., at 8:30 p. m.

PROF. OAKLEY JOHNSON will lecture on "Soviet Diplomacy," at the Pelham Parkway Workers Club, 2179 White Plains Rd. Admission 10c; unemployed free.

LECTURE on "The Scottsboro Boys—Who Next," at 931 Leggett Ave., auspices Unit 3 Y.C.L. Speaker worker delegate from Maryland.

LECTURE on "Is the Family Broken Up in the Soviet Union," given by Women's Council No. 35, at 861 W. 181st St., at 7:30 p. m.

LECTURE by Sidney Bloomfield at Advance Guard Cultural Club, 930 E. 164th St., at 3:30 p. m., on "Class Conflict in Society."

PHILA. CONCERT at the Italian Progressive Institute, 1308 Taskerst St., at 8 p. m. On Sat., Nov. 25th.

ISRAEL AMTER will speak on "The Struggle for Unemployment Insurance and the Role of the Communist Party," at Bronx Workers Club, 1610 Boston Rd., Bronx.

LECTURE on "Significance of Russian Recognition by the U. S.," by M. Shulman at J. Louis Engdahl Workers Club, 3092 Null Ave., Bronx.

COMRADE "DEL," Daily Worker cartoonist, will speak at the open forum of the Tom Mooney Branch I.L.D., at 3 p. m., at 108 E. 14th St., room 302 on the "Labor Press." Admission free.

SYMPOSIUM on "Theme and Style in Revolutionary Literature" with Maxwell Bodenheim, Philip Rahv and Alfred Hayes, at the John Reed Club, 430 Sixth Ave., at 8 p. m.

HARLEM WORKERS School Forum; James Ford will lecture on "The Negro People and the Struggel Against Imperialism-American, African and the West Indies," at 200 W. 135th St., room 214A. Admission free.

THE FOLLOWERS of Nature will hike to their camp at 10 a. m. sharp. Meet at Yonkers Ferry. Hike one way, ride home by bus. Expenses 45c.

THE NATURE FRIENDS hike to Timp Torne Bear Mountain. Meet at 42nd St.

THE TURNING POINT

An Incident in a Revolutionist's Life

BY ALLAN GILES

The following is an incident which brought the reality of the capitalist state power as the enemy of the working class before a millione had to live in his house, eat in today, twenty-six years later, is a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, and whose 50th birthday and 30th year in the revolutionary movement will be celebrated at a banquet in his honor in Irving Plaza Hall tonight.

* * *

IT was in 1907. In the post-card landscape country around Lake Geneva, bread was scarce—that is, scarce for those who made it. The barbers of Lausanne had gone out on strike. Theirs was not only a problem of bread. Work for a boss and one had to lvie in his house, eat in his house, have one's laundry done in his house and have ones wages reduced accordingly.

The barber shops of Lausanne, as in other cities of Switzerland at that time, were the centers of working class thought. Many problems were thrashed out but never really settled. Revolution against the existing order of things was continually discussed. Of course, the workers sensed and instinctively felt that the capitalist state (they more often used the word government than state) was not their own. But even in the heated conversation of the barber shops, they seldom mentioned Marx.

A 24-year old youth was one of the leaders in the barbers' strike. An apprentice at thirteen, born in Germany, he was a member of the Social-Democratic Party of Switzerland. It was unusual for foreign-born workers to be admitted to membership. The German, Austrian and Hungarian Socialists had their own organization in Switerland. But the twenty-four year old German who was already known in the gentlemen's press as "that damn agitator," belonged to the Swiss Party. Otherwise though, there were no stringent rules on who could or could not belong to the Social-Democratci Party. The head of the barber shop owners' organization of Switzerland was also a member of the Social-Democracy. He was leading the opposition against the strikers at the same time.

The strike became a general strike. All morning that early April, workers plastered the city of Lausanne with strike proclamations. Mechanics dropped their tools, painters left their scaffolds hanging in mid air, the chocolate workers of the large Peter Kohler Co. plants came out to a man and struck.

The beautiful hills and mountains, the woodlands of long needle-like trees and the soft spring air hid the wielding of police truncheons and the flow of workers' blood. Almost every worker in the French section was out.

"Viva la greve general," the shout was taken up by constantly swelling groups of marching workers. The Big Hall and the People's House, where the barbers plied their trade against the bosses during the strike, became the center for the masses.

Lines of marchers poured in around the People's House. But they could not get in. The back sections of the crowds could not see that surrounding the center was a line of business-like steel bayonets. The government had sent out the recruits. It was against their own law, which specifically stated that workers had the right to enter their own hall. The law also stated that recruits, who were youths conscripted into service for several weeks, were never to be used for "internal disturbances." But time pressed and the government could not wait for the militia to be mobilized.

The twenty-four year old youth was in front of the workers arguing with the military officers, demanding that they retire and permit the workers to exercise their right to meet in the building. The young German had never seriously considered the state and its forces as enemies of the workers. True enough, he always felt that there would have to be an "ultimate" revolution. But right now they were only striking for better conditions along with other workers who were striking for higher wages.

The officers stated they were under orders. Those in the rear of the mass began pushing forward to get into the People's House. Those in front felt the sharp points of the bayonets pressed against their bellies. The young German lad also felt the point of the bayonet. The workers were dispersed, but the bitter struggle continued.

Many factories and plants conceded the workers their demands. The barbers lost their strike and the twenty-four year old German lad was immediately deported to another part of the country, from Wadt to Bern.

The bayonets had driven an important lesson home. For days after the strike, the youth pondered on the capitalist power, the State. Today, he will tell you of how, in those thirty days in which a bread and butter strike became a political struggle, he lived through the development of thirty years. He will tell you of how he entered the strike thinking he was a revolutionist and of coming out of it, knowing he was going to be a revolutionist. The twenty-four year old youth, Max Bedacht, is today a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States.

Minute Movie Review

Eat 'Em Alive

If you like to watch life-and-death wrestling bouts between desert snakes, where the victor absorbs the victim and drags him hom to finish the digestive process at leisure during the ensuing months, then don't fail to see "Eat 'Em Alive" now playing at the Cameo Theatre. All your doubts about snake being able to swallow snake will vanish completely when you see this film. You'll be surprised to see how easily a sixteen-foot rattlesnake can slip through the tonsils of an eighteen-foot kingsnake. And if you can sit still in your seat while a centipede is tearing apart a spider or while a persistengila monster is sinking its teeth into the head and fangs of a puzzle rattler, or while some strange desert battler is disfiguring the torso of a wild desert rat, your nerves are in pretty good shape.

Personally I found it a pleasure and a relief to see snakes, lizards and rats that were somewhat out of the ordinary variety of reptiles you find so abundantly in Tammany and Wall Street. At least the desert rat is not protected by the "law."

"Eat 'Em Alive" was photographed by Harold Austin on the Nevada Desert with the aid of a telephoto lens to get closeups of the battles and is about the best animal-eat-animal flicker that has come along in many moons. Don't miss it. —D. P.

TUNING IN

TONIGHT'S PROGRAMS

WEAF—660 Kc

7:15 P. M.—Football Scores
7:30—Donald Novis, Songs
7:30—Circus Days—Sketch
7:45—Mountaineers Music
8:00—To Be Announced
8:30—Antobal Orch.
9:00—Jack Pearl, Comedian; Goodman Orch.; Demarco Sisters, Songs; Robert Simmons, Tenor; Leaders Trio
9:30—Yacht Club Boys; Vivian Ruth, Songs; Reisman Orch.
10:00—Rolfe Orch.; Men About Town Trio; Lew White, Organ
11:00—One Man's Family—Sketch, With Anthony Smythe
11:30—Hollywood on the Air
12:00—Wilson Orch.; Dorie Quartet; Mary Wood, Soprano; Tommy Harris, Songs; Cynthia, Blues Singer; Ryan and Robilette, Comedy; Senator Fishfera, Comedian

WOR—710 Kc

9:15 P. M.—Golf—Bill Brown
7:30—Everett McCooey, Baritone
7:45—Male Trio
8:00—Little Symphony
8:30—Little Symphony Orch., Philip James, Conductor; Gertrude Mittleman, Piano
9:00—Robert McGimsey, Whistler
9:15—Bronx Marriage Bureau—Sketch
9:30—Dance Orch.
10:00—Helena Daniels, Songs
10:15—Piano Duo
10:30—Organ Recital
11:00—Weather Reports
11:02—Trini Orch.
11:30—Lane Orch.
12:00—Robbins Orch.

WJZ—760 Kc

7:00 P. M.—John Herrick, Songs
7:15—Three Musketeers—Sketch
7:30—Trio Romantique
7:45—Football Scores
7:50—O'Leary's Irish Minstrels
8:00—Social Philosophy of the New Deal—Rexford G. Tugwell, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; Harry W. Laidler, Chairman of the Board, Nat'l Bureau of Economic Research
8:30—Caro Lamoureux, Soprano; Ludovic Hnot, Tenor; Concert Orch.
9:30—Variety Musicale
10:00—Tales of the Titans—Sketch
10:30—Cuckoo Program, With Ray Knight
12:00—Childs Orch.
12:30 A. M.—Scotti Orch.

WABC—860 Kc

7:00 P. M.—Political Situation in Washington—Frederic William Wile
7:15—Jeannie Lang, Songs; Paul Small, Tenor; Denny Orch.
7:30—Jane Froman and Charles Carlile, Songs; Berrens Orch.
8:00—Elmer Everett Yess—Sketch
8:15—Pray and Bragglotti, Piano Duo
8:30—George Jessel, Comedian; Vera Van, Songs; Ron Boys Quartet; Rich Orch
9:00—Elder Michaux Congregation
9:30—Band Concert, Edward D'Anna, Conductor
10:00—Rebroadcast From Byrd Expedition en Route to Antarctic; Music From New York
10:30—News Bulletins
10:45—Leaders in Action—W. V. Kaltenborn
11:00—Jones Orch.
11:15—Little Orch.
11:30—KMPC Dedication Program
12:00—Portland Junior Symphony Orch., Jacques Gershkovitch, Conductor
12:30 A. M.—Florita Orch.
1:00—Hopkins Orch.

Ferry at 8 a. m. Fare $1.25. Walk 5-6 hours. Bring heavy shoes and lunch.

Detroit

WILLIAM GOETZ will speak at Finnish Hall, 3969 14th St. on "What He Saw in the Soviet Union." Admission free. Time 3 p. m., on Nov. 26th.

Philadelphia

DANCE and Entertainment at Workers Cultural & Sport Club of Strawberry Mansion, 2314 N. 32nd St. on Sat., Nov. 25th. Admission 25c.



THE NEEDLE WORKER—Organ of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union—October and November Issues.

* * *

When one remembers the Needle Worker of even a few months back, he is immediately struck, when merely looking over the Needle Worker as it now is, with the great advances this union paper has made, both in its appearance and content. It is alive with news of struggle. It is a neat looking, attractive paper.

Both the October and November issues are full of news of the strikes and victories in the different sections of the industry—fur, knitgoods, custom tailors, etc. You immediately see that the Union has been strengthened with workers in new branches of the industry.

Here, by contrast wiht such papers as the "Advance" (organ of the Amalgamated), the needle workers find out what the N. R. A. really means to themselves. Here (in the November issue) the codes in the knitgoods, fur dressing, and fur industries are exposed for what they are, and the hearings of these codes in Washington are described, together with the part the National Textile Workers Industrial Union played in these hearings—not one of knee-scraping to the government and bosses like the right wing officialdom, but one of concrete exposure, of concrete demands for the workers, of being in Washington to represent the interests of the workers.

The October issue has an excellent article telling the workers what the N. T. W. I. U. means to them—something which all militant union papers should copy. There are shortcomings in this issue—no news of the struggles of workers in other industries (this, while 75,000 miners, tens of thousands of steel and metal workers, thousands of shoe workers were striking); not enough workers' correspondence; practically nothing on the United Front activities of the Union; not enough exposure of the reformist needle union misleaders.

The November issue contains important articles on the Federal indictment against the Union; work among the Negro needle workers; a record of achievements of the National Textile Workers Industrial Union for the fur workers; an article on Hillquit and the needle workers. There is an article on the American Federation of Labor convention which is good, but does not deal with the granting of an American Federation of Labor charter to the Amalgamated—a subject which must be discussed in the very next issue of the Needle Worker — and there are excellent editorial comments under the heading, "At the Point of the Needle."

2 Bronx Units to Hold 'Daily' Affair Tonight

NEW YORK.—Units 8 and 28, Section 15 of the Communist Party, have arranged a concert and dance for the benefit of the Daily Worker's $40,000 Drive, to be held this evening, 8:30 P.M. at 792 Tremont Ave., the Bronx. All neighborhood workers are urged to attend.

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AH, WILDERNESS!
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MOLIERE'S COMEDY WITH MUSIC
The School for Husbands
with Osgood PERKINS—June WALKER
EMPIRE Thea., B'way & 40 St. Ev. 8.40 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2.40

Opens WED. EVE. NOV. 29 SEATS NOW at Box Office
THE THEATRE UNION presents
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a new play by George Sklar & Albert Maltz authors of "MERRY-GO-ROUND"
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MUSIC

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This Sunday Afternoon at 2:30
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SCHUBERT—WOLF—WEBER
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Soloists: ALBERT SPALDING, Violinist
MOZART—CHAUSSON—RESPIGHI
ARTHUR JUDSON Mgr. (Steinway Piano)

SYMPOSIUM:
The Role of the Press
JOSEPH FREEMAN, Editor of the New Masses
KYLE CRICHTON, Associate Editor of Scribners
MYRA PAGE, Author of Gathering Storm
PAUL SIFTON, Playwright
Sunday, Nov. 26, 1933, 3 p. m.
New School for Social Research
OROZCO ROOM
66 West 12th Street, City
Auspices: PRESS LEAGUE
Refreshments will be served | Admission: 50 Cents

Party for the DAILY WORKER
HERMAN BLANC, Russian Songs
YASHA N. KOGOSEFF, Caucasian 8-dagger dance
VORDAN, Caucasian Songs
PARKER WATKINS, Negro Spirituals
DEL, Daily Worker Cartoonist
D-A-N-C-I-N-G
SAT., NOV. 18, 8:30 P. M.
792 E. TREMONT AVE.
(Near E. 177th St. Station)
Admission 15c

Spaghetti Supper—Dance
Given by International Labor Defense, Bronx Section
SUN., NOV. 26th, 7:30 P.M.
at 288 East 174th Street
Music by "The Brown Revelers"
Subscription 35c

John Reed Club and Young Pioneers of America
—PRESENT—
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50 Children, Negro and White
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Presentation of Portrait Bust of Potamkin
CITY COLLEGE AUDITORIUM, 23rd St. and Lexington Ave.
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, at 8 P. M.
TICKETS: 35c; 50c and $1.00

SIXTH ANNUAL DANCE
OFFICE WORKERS UNION
NEGRO JAZZ BAND REFRESHMENTS
Thanksgiving Eve., Wed., Nov. 29
STUYVESANT CASINO
142 SECOND AVENUE NEW YORK CITY
Admission at Door 40 cents - - - With Ticket 25 cents

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30 YEARS
in Revolutionary Movement on Two Continents
SWITZERLAND — AMERICA
MAX BEDACHT
TESTIMONIAL BANQUET
SPEAKERS:
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Clarence Hathaway
James W. Ford
William Weiner
Charles Krumbein
M-U-S-I-C
ANDRE CIBULSKI, Soviet Singer
EUGENE NIGOB, Pianist
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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1933

Roosevelt's Forced Labor

IN the short period that the so-called Civil Works (forced labor) Program of the Roosevelt administration has been in effect, it is already apparent beyond a doubt that every one of the high falutin' promises of Roosevelt and Federal Relief Director Hopkins have been broken. The Civil Works Program is already put into practice, means not only millions of jobless cut off from relief. It means forced labor at wages below the existence level.

In New York City, 200,000 were promised jobs. Ten thousand unemployed stormed the relief offices and not one was given a job. Workers are being "registered" and given more promises of jobs in the future. This occurred not only in New York City. In Lynn, Massachusetts, where two-thirds of the shoe workers are jobless, Roosevelt's program operated one day and then all Lynn workers on forced labor were fired. In Nebraska and Arkansas two-thirds of the unemployed are deprived of relief and deprived of forced labor jobs as well.

The promises of Roosevelt of steady work for millions are seen to be false right from the start.

The promises given by Roosevelt of a fifty cents an hour minimum rate for 30 hours a week, has proved as empty and false as all of Roosevelt's promises to the unemployed. Thirty thousand New York State unemployed are already told that they must be herded into state "conservation" camps at $25 a month, less than $1 a day. The unemployed women have been told by Hopkins that their wage is to be nine dollars a week.

There is no minimum wage for the unemployed put on forced labor. The promise of 30 hours work a week has also been broken.

* * *

THE unemployed workers, cut off of relief lists, and put on forced labor at worse than starvation wages, include skilled and semi-skilled workers, mechanics, carpenters, building trades workers, teachers, etc. The federal, state and city governments are taking the unemployed, and putting them to work at non-union pay on necessary construction work for which the city would otherwise have to pay the union scale. La Guardia already is providing for this by announcing that the subways will be built by the cheap forced labor of the unemployed and not by union labor.

The unemployed workers, with a bottomless level of wages, will be at the absolute mercy of the government and the officials and foremen, and when fired will not be returned to relief lists. Hopkins, the spokesman for Roosevelt, cynically stated that he did not care what happened to those fired off forced labor jobs. The Roosevelt program has definitely revealed itself as a scheme to entirely abolish all relief given by the government.

For their protection against the attacks of Roosevelt the unemployed must immediately set up committees on all forced labor jobs. These committees have the task of at once forcing the government to grant union wages and union conditions on all forced labor jobs. These committees, linked up with the Unemployed Councils, will have to lead strikes against Roosevelt's cheap forced labor—strikes which will enforce union conditions. The trade unions especially must at once take part together with the unemployed in the fight against the Roosevelt program. The forced labor plan, now going into effect, is aimed not only against the unemployed by reducing their relief, but against the employed as well by lowering the general wage scale of the employed through supplying cheap labor. **The revolutionary unions have the immediate duty to take leadership together with the Unemployed Councils, in fighting for union conditions on all forced labor.**

The campaign for the enactment of the Workers Unemployment Insurance Bill is the answer of the workers to Roosevelt's wage-smashing, relief-cutting, union-breaking drive. Unemployment insurance and relief, not at the expense of the workers, but at the expense of the government and the employers.

With the cold of winter here, with relief cuts and forced labor imposed on workers by the Roosevelt program, it becomes imperative to intensify the campaign for the national convention of the unemployed on Jan. 13, in Washington, to build a united, solid front of all employed and unemployed organizations in the fight against starvation.

On Fundamentals—United!

WITH his customary hypocrisy and craftiness, Roosevelt in the current inner-capitalist dispute over the exact kind of financial robbery to clamp down on the American masses, styles himself an enemy of the "Tories."

To continue his pose as a "liberal" fighter against Wall Street, he hints meaningfully at the "powerful influences" of the anti-inflation group af capitalists.

He tries to give the impression that in his fight for inflation robbery he is fighting against the wishes of the Wall Street masters whom the masses hate, that ruling clique of finance capital against whom Roosevelt falsely promised to fight when he was asking for presidential votes.

But it is unfortunate for him, that his so-called "Tory" enemies have already confessed publicly that their purposes are exactly the same as his—the protection of capitalist profit, and the maintenance of capitalist wage slavery and exploitation.

Here is the latest statement of Dr. O. M. W. Sprague, one of the "Tory" financial experts:

"I am very sorry about all this, because I am myself a liberal, and am greatly in favor of the social changes sought by the President.

It is the means used in the effort to attain these ends that I cannot agree."

So here we have the spectacle of the so-called money "Tories" confessing their complete unity with Roosevelt on their fundamental purposes, the purpose of guaranteeing the Wall Street monopoly capitalists their profits and interest payments, the purpose of increasing profits by driving down the wages of the American toiling masses to the lowest possible levels.

"It is only in the methods used" that these capitalist exploiters differ. On the capitalist "social ends" they agree.

And it is significant that both of these capitalist groups are anxious to appear before the masses as "liberals," as enemies of the open capitalist reaction that is symbolized in the people's mind by Hoover—the better to continue and intensify the Hoover policy of ruthless capitalist exploitation.

Roosevelt's attempt to sugar-coat his new inflationary attack on the living standards of the masses, by talk of fighting against the "Tories" and "the powerful influences" is a clumsy fraud. Even his capitalist colleagues expose him.

The monetary hubbub among the capitalists over inflation should not conceal from any worker their fundamental unity on driving down the living standards of the workers, on their unity on adding to the direct wage cuts, the indirect assault of rising prices, part-time, etc.

Against both, the toiling masses must organize for mass actions, for strikes against wage cuts, for higher wages, for resistance to the whole capitalist attempt to increase profits at the expense of the workers.

A.F.L. Members in Action

WHAT a well organized rank and file movement inside the ranks of the A. F. of L. locals and spirited working-class initiative can do to defeat the racketeering practices of corrupt A. F. of L. officials is excellently illustrated in the action of the Painters' Unions in New York this week.

Rank and file painters are acquainted with the notorious record of William Zausner, who eluded arrest for misappropriation of thousands of dollars of the union's funds with the aid of the bosses and was driven out of the Painters' Union by an aroused membership. His comeback was effected with the support of strong arm men and the usual coercion and intimidation in the art of which A. F. of L. leaders are well trained.

For three months Zausner and his official clique in the District Council collected a daily tax of 50 cents from every working member of the union. The tax was imposed on the membership after the leading members of the rank and file had been driven out of the union meeting at the point of guns. The tax netted the neat sum of $125,000 and was said to be for the purpose of pushing the union's organization activity.

* * *

WHAT did Mr. Zausner, who is so nobly defended by the Socialist daily, the Jewish Forward, do with these funds? The funds went for the purpose of hiring gangsters to beat up members of the militant Alteration Painters' Union, who were on strike, for hiring scabs to take the jobs from these strikers, for strongarm men to intimidate and terrorize the membership and smash the Alteration Painters' Union. The funds went for strengthening and building the strong arm squad which would insure Zausner in office indefinitely and make the lucrative business of fleecing the rank and file permanent.

Did Zausner do anything to compel the bosses to carry out the paper agreement he concluded with the bosses after the so-called strike? It is generally known in the union that the bosses are violating the agreement and that the scale of $9 a day for 7 hours of work is nothing more than a paper scale. Not a cent went to the relief of unemployed painters, or which there are large numbers in the union.

When the painters realized the purpose for which the funds were being used they decided to stop paying the tax. At their own initiative 400 painters met and voted unanimously to go to their locals and put through official action against the tax. Zausner, who came to the meeting, was completely repudiated by the painters. Four local unions have confirmed the action of the 400 painters who paved the way for this revolt and the revolt is spreading by the organized activity of the rank and file.

* * *

BY MEANS of such concerted, organized action A. F. of L. workers will throw off the racketeering and treacherous leadership of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy.

The first step in the direction of consolidating the forces of the A. F. of L. rank and file workers in New York in a unified opposition movement will be taken at a conference of the rank and file today at Irving Plaza. The conference should strengthen the A. F. of L. members in their struggle for relief for the jobless and for the elimination of many of the abuses existing inside the union imposed by the A. F. of L. misleaders. It must mark a step forward in establishing a real center of all rank and file members in the New York A. F. of L. unions for the purpose of guidance in forthcoming struggles and for building a strong movement for unemployment insurance and relief.

New Leader "Marxism"

THE Socialist New Leader, in an editorial, gives its readers a short lesson this week in the fundamentals of Marxism.

And not only does it make itself ridiculous by a display of ignorance, but displays its hatred of the revolutionary overthrow of capitalism by a downright distortion of a fundamental axiom of Marxism.

Says the New Leader:

"Class interests occasionally result in a class struggle. When the workers clearly understand that they belong to a definite class in society with their own interests to advance, they are class-conscious. That is, they know how to fight for their interests intelligently. . . . The class struggle, supplemented by basic knowledge of it, is essential to a Socialist movement."

So class interests result only "occasionally" in the class struggle! It is too bad for the "Marxism" of the New Leader that Marx wrote of a class struggle that exists not only "occasionally" but which is the most fundamental fact of modern capitalist society, and of all previously existing societies.

Marx described the class struggle as the inevitable product of the capitalist mode of production, a struggle which is carried on

". . . in an uninterrupted, now hidden, now open, fight, a fight," Marx says, "that must end in the revolutionary reconstitution of society at large, or the common ruin of the contending classes . . ."

The New Leader talks of class consciousness as if it were something that is pasted on to the proletariat from without, and not, as Marx repeated endlessly, **the product of the material development of capitalist society itself.**

The New Leader talks of the class struggle as if it were something that the leaders of the Socialist Party can "accept" or ignore as it pleases them, that it can ignore it as Norman Thomas did before the crisis broke, or vote to "recognize" it as the "Socialist" leaders did when the radicalization of the masses forced them to pay lip-service to it.

The New Leader fails to mention that Marx also heaped contempt upon those christian sentimental "Socialists" who "recognized" the class struggle **without at the same time recognizing the necessity for the establishment of a firm revolutionary Party to lead the oppressed masses to the revolutionary overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat.**

And it is this that explains the significant reference of the New Leader to "intelligent" action on the part of the working class. For, many times in the past, the New Leader has always used this word to justify its betrayal of the working class revolution.

New York Workers to Celebrate Soviet Recognition Victory

Two Mass Celebrations Scheduled for Next Week

NEW YORK.—The victory of the Soviet Union in establishing diplomatic relations with the United States will be celebrated next Wednesday night, Nov. 29, at the Bronx Coliseum, 177th St. and West Farms, the Bronx. The Friends of the Soviet Union in conjunction with the ICOR have prepared an elaborate program of entertainment and phominent speakers.

Among those who will speak and point out the facts behind the recognition victory will be M. J. Olgin, editor of the Freiheit; Corliss Lamont, Louise Thompson, Countee Cullen, Dr. Harry F. Ward, S. Almazov, H. Goldfrank and M. Katz. Carl Brodsky will be chairman.

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Unions to Celebrate

To celebrate the victory of the Soviet Union in forcing recognition from the United States, members of trade unions affilated both with the Trade Union Unity League and the American Federation of Labor will hold a concert on Friday, Dec. 1. The program will include the following speakers: C. A. Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker; Ben Gold, National Secretary of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union; Dr. Reuben Young, who has recently returned from the U.S.S.R. and K. Radzie, leader of the Russian workers in New York. Andrew Overgaard, secretary of the Trade Union Unity Council, will act as chairman.

Dickstein Hides Quiz Transcript

Hathaway Testimony on Nazis Is Suppressed

By Daily Worker, Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—Samuel Dickstein, chairman of the House Immigration and Naturalization Committee, before whom Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, publicly exposed the murder, terror and propaganda machinations of Nazis operating in this country, still refuses to release the transcript of Hathaway's remarks to the press though it is nine days since they were made.

On November 15, the day Hathaway testified at the invitation of the Committee, Dickstein denied the press the official transcript on the pretext of wanting to "punctuate" it. He said he needed two days for his grammatical labors. Last week the excuse was that Dickstein had left town without giving the clerk of the Committee written authority to release the transcript. This morning, the Committee clerk, when asked by the Daily Worker correspondent for the testimony, replied: "I have not written authority from Mr. Dickstein."

"But hasn't he returned from New York since my twenty requests last week?"

"Yes."

"Did you speak to him about the matter?"

"Yes."

"Well, may I have the transcript today?"

"Mr. Dickstein left no written authority for its release."

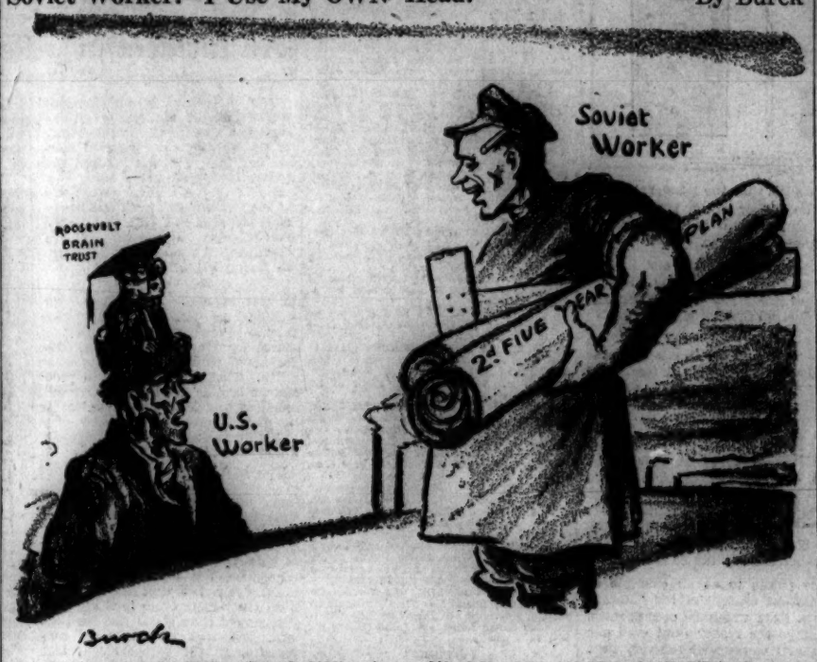
"Where is Mr. Dickstein?"

"He went to New York City yesterday. You can reach him there."

"I understand."

U. S. Worker: "How Do You Do It, Brother?" Soviet Worker: "I Use My OWN Head!"

—By Burck



Helping the Daily Worker through bidding for the original drawings of Burck's cartoons: Gus House Party wins yesterday's drawing with a bid of $8. Other bids, Branch 180, I.W.O., Berwyn, Ill., $5. Total to date, $288.47.

Nazi Lawyer Sent to Spy on Torgler, Arson Trial Shows

(Special to the Daily Worker)

AT THE GERMAN FRONTIER, Nov. 24 (via Zurich, Switzerland).—A Nazi lawyer named Wolff, posing as an "author writing a book on prison psychology" visited Ernst Torgler in prison, it was revealed today, on the forty-third day of the Reichstag arson trial.

This secret agent came to the prison without the knowledge of Dr. Alfons Sack, assigned by the Nazis to "defend" Torgler.

Torgler said, "I hope the court will draw its own conclusions," and Dimitroff protested vehemently against these frame-up methods of the prosecution.

The prosecutor at this point became enraged and charged that Dimitroff "misrepresents."

A witness, Meyer, testified that he left the Communist Party before March, 1933, because it was "getting too dangerous."

Three waiters from the Aschinger Restaurant where Popoff and Taneff had supper the night of the Reichstag fire before they went to see a cinema also testified today. Popoff charges that the confrontation with waiters was deliberately sabotaged by Kynast and the inquiry magistrate through Popoff demanded immediate confrontation. "Identification" eight months later is obviously ridiculous, he pointed out. The three waiters were uncertain whether they saw Popoff and Taneff on the night of the fire, but did admit its "probability."

Another jailbird witness for prosecution, Weinberger, now serving a sentence for bribery, testified that he met Popoff in prison. Popoff, he said, told him he hadn't participated in arson, but feared sentence for high treason, and manipulating foreign securities. Popoff vigorously denied having made statements to Weinberger about securities. The presiding judge declared that Popoff commissioned Weinberger and asked his wife to destroy notes in Popoff's rooms before police search. Popoff denied this categorically.

Another witness, Mrs. Kuessner, states that she saw an unknown man leave the second portal of the Reichstag shortly before the fire.

17th Congress C. P. USSR Opens Jan. 25

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., Nov. 24—By Wireless).—The 17th Congress of the All-Union Communist Party will open on Jan. 25, 1934, according to an announcement issued here today by Joseph Stalin, secretary of the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R.

The agenda for the Congress, the official announcement stated, will include the following points:

"1. The report of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party by Stalin, the report of the Central Control Commission—Workers and Peasants Inspection, by Rudzutak; the report of the Central Revisions Commission by Vladimirsky; and the report of the delegation of the All-Union Communist Party to the Executive Committee of the Communist International, by Manuilsky.

"The second report will be on the program of the Second Five-Year Plan, by Molotov and Kuibyshev.

"In the third report, Kaganovich will speak on the organizational questions of the Communist Party and the Soviets. Fourth will be the elections of the central organs of the Communist Party."

Anti-Lynch Meeting

The Porto Rican Anti-Imperialist Association is calling a protest meeting against lynching and discrimination on Sunday at 240 Columbia St., at 3 p. m. Speakers in Spanish and English.

Roosevelt Sets $9 Weekly Wage for Jobless Women

(Continued from Page 1)

you've set a scale of $15 a week wage for even unskilled men?"

"That's only the minimum," Hopkins admitted.

That is, the minimum for teachers, dieticians, artists, nurses—all of the 50,000 to 75,000 who are working on special women-projects throughout the country. These projects are under the direction of a special "women's division," of the Federal Relief Administration—which is right in line with the archaic attitude toward women which pervades the administration.

The "Women's Division" is in charge of Mrs. Ellen Woodward, Mississippi social worker and welfare worker.

In accord with her social-worker background, Mrs. Woodward fosters the practice of keeping women at their regular professional activities—but at "prevailing" wages, based on the $9 a week minimum. She has sponsored, for example, the practice of putting highly trained women artists at work lecturing—on art—to small children visiting museums.

French Cabinet, Unable to Balance War Budget, Falls

PARIS, Nov. 24.—For the fourth successive time since June, 1932, a French Cabinet has fallen, due to inability to balance the budget, swollen with war appropriations.

The French Chamber of Deputies today refused to give Premier Sarraut a vote of confidence in his proposal to reduce the wages of government employees and further increase taxes.

Sarraut's ministry, less than a month after its formation on Oct. 27, fell on the same issue as that of his predecessor, Daladier.

CUBAN GOV'T BUYS TANKS, GUNS, BOMBS

Prepares for War On Rising Struggles of the Cuban Masses

(Special to the Daily Worker)

HAVANA, Nov. 24.—As a result of the rapidly rising revolutionary actions of the masses, the Grau San Martin government is rapidly preparing for open war and suppression against them.

The government has already bought 1,500,000 hand grenades for street fighting.

Today it was announced that the overnment had ordered 16 armored tanks and thousands of gas-bombs from British armament firms.

All these instruments are especially adapted for street fighting.

Revolutionary organizations are mobilising the masses for protest against the expenditure of government funds for war purposes while hundreds of thousands of workers and peasants are starving.

So great has been the pressure of mass protest against the recent raid on the Confederation National (revolutionary trade union group), by Sergeant Chamizo, and the arrest of Cesar Villar that the government continues to make lame excuses, even going so far as to promise a court-martial trial for Chamizo, for unwarranted attack on the workers center. It is well-known, however, that Chamizo was ordered to proceed with his attack by the government itself.

Stop Lockout

The wave of indignation and solidarity which is rising all over the country has already resulted in defeating the attempt of the tobacco employers to declare a lockout.

Exceedingly important is the development within the Habana Federation of Labor, the reformist union controlled by renegade officials, where the secretary of the organization, who is at the same time president of the Tobacco Transport Union, was forced to resign as the Union decided to affiliate with the revolutionary unions in the Confederacion.

Stop Evictions

After large teachers' demonstrations, the government was forced to grant their demands.

The government has also been forced to accede to the demands of tenants. The government extended the moratorium on evictions for another two weeks.

Hold Scottsboro Meetings

The Young Communist League successfully arranged demonstrations in front of all the American Wall Street Company offices, demanding the immediate release of the Scottsboro boys. Many offices were smashed by the demonstrators.

Among the offices affected are the American Embassy Ward Steamship Line, the United Fruit, the United Light and Gas Company, and many others.

The meetings were all timed to take place at the same time, thus preventing the police from being able to make any arrests.

It is expected that this example will soon be followed everywhere. A wave of enthusiasm is spreading among the poor and middle class students for the Ala Izquerda, the revolutionary student group, which through its committees for free tuition, has gained its demands in the Instituto and the University.

Yesterday a delegate of the National Student League of the United States addressed the Central Committee of the Ala. On Saturday he will speak at some big theatre in the center of the city.

Trotsky Hides Japan War Moves Against Soviet Union

Conceals Imperialist Plots to Unite in War Against U. S. S. R.

By J. K.

TROTZKY has spoken again. This time this leading ideologist of the international counter-revolution places himself beside the "moderate" imperialists of Japan and cautions the "swelled heads" that Japan is incapable of waging such a large-scale modern war as that which Japan is, nevertheless, preparing to wage against the Soviet Union and against the United States.

But further, and more important, Trotsky fulfills the task given him by his masters, of disarming the watchfulness of the world proletariat for the defense of the country of Proletarian Dictatorship, by assurance that there does not really exist any danger of armed intervention by Japanese imperialism against the U. S. S. R.

We refer to Trotsky's latest contribution (well-paid), to that fivecent weekly of jingo liberalism owned by Bernard MacFadden, and known as "Liberty." Trotsky's article is featured in the November 18th issue of "Liberty" and is entitled: "Will Japan Commit Suicide?", with the significant sub-title, "By the Man Who Once Led the Armies of Soviet Russia."

Nearly a year and a half ago, when the Japanese Army, as today, was then threatening the borders of Soviet Siberia, Trotsky gave similar "assurances." He now repeats them. And at the very moment when a dispatch informs us of eight Japanese war planes daring to cross the border and fly over Soviet territory. Let us examine Trotsky's article.

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THE whole viewpoint of the article is thoroughly anti-working class in character. Indeed, the Japanese proletariat does not appear in the picture at all, and its revolutionary struggles are not merely discounted, but totally ignored. How does he start his article?

"The greatest **human tragedy** (emphasis mine—J.K.), of the post-war world is the spectacle of Japan's irresistible plunge toward **the same abyss which swallowed Czarist Russia.**"

So! It is a "human" tragedy. Trotsky, as befits a counter-revolutionary, discards the viewpoint of class, and adopts a humanitarian standpoint. But what is of greater significance, is the fact that "the man who once led the armies of Soviet Russia," here plainly laments the overthrowal of Czarism as a great **tragedy!** And this, at a moment when the toilers of the Soviet Union, together with those of the whole world, are celebrating the emancipation of the Russian toilers from Czarism and capitalism! To Trotsky, the **success of the dictatorship of the proletariat is a "tragedy."**

Trotsky lists a number of weaknesses of Japan (he does not dare, except once, even to use the term "Japanese imperialism"), namely, the lack of many raw materials, the low level of business (!) development, dissatisfaction among various socal classes (without mentioning the proletariat!), inferior internal quality of the army, poor soldier material (mentally as well as physically, he says), officer corps, equipment and general staff.

* * *

IT IS unnecessary to argue these points. Some of them are facts too well-known for Trotsky to lay claim to as their discoverer. But what does he conclude from these facts? He concludes that Japan (he carefully isolates Japan from world imperialism, by saying not a word about imperialist relationships), cannot successfully wage a major war at all!

But, whether Japan can or cannot wage a major war **single-handed** is not the question. Lenin said that it could not, and for that matter no nation in the period of imperialism wants to wage war single-handed. The question is, can Japan wage war **in alliance with some other imperialist power or powers?** Say with England, Germany or France?

This is precisely one of the questions faced by Japanese imperialism today in its war moves against the U.S.S.R.

Yet facts shout aloud against Trotsky's counter-revolutionary "assurance." Do we not see that, while Japanese army planes are sent over the Soviet border in provocation, the decision of the United States to transfer its battle fleet, now stationed in the Pacific, to the Atlantic, was interpreted (and correctly) by Japanese imperialism to be an encouragement? And from an imperialist power so sharply at rivalry with Japan as America!

The fact that Japanese imperialism has many and grievous internal weaknesses is not a guarantee, as Trotsky would have his readers believe, that Japanese intervention against the Soviet Union is not an imminent possibility. On the contrary!

Trotsky's "Permanent Revolution" in Reverse

According to Trotsky, in his article in the Magazine "Liberty" of Nov. 18, Japan is far from being a country of highly concentrated monopoly capitalism, rotten and decaying and threatened with the rising proletariat. Trotsky has the nerve to assert that it is "the middle classes" that have "adopted aggressive foreign policies," and that this was done before they "cut the knot of medieval serfdom"—as a result of "historical conditions and forces."

This serves only to under-estimate the imperialist designs of Japanese imperialism in the Far East, particularly at the present moment. As an ideologist of counter-revolution, Trotsky is not interested in pointing out that it is not only the landlords and bureaucracy of aristocratic origin, but **also the highly developed finance capital,** which is interrelated and in partnership with the monarchy, and which subordinates to itself industrial and agrarian capital, that is today pushing the policy of foreign plunder and oppression.

Therefore, Trotsky asserts that the force which will ultimately wreck the plunder plan of Japanese ruling classes does not lie in the working class of Japan and its leader, the Communist Party (which, by the way, is putting up a real Bolshevik fight against war and intervention, as well as a constant struggle against the bourgeois-landlord monarchy of hunger and terror). Trotsky sees the main revolutionary "danger" as coming from the peasant masses. Read him carefully:

"Japan's peasant farmers pay their landlords about three-fourths of a billon yen ($375,000,000 at par) a year. Why, the Russian peasantry, under the Czars, two and a half times as numerous, paid their landlords less than half a billion rubles ($260,000,000 gold) a year; and this tribute proved enough to arouse the Russian mushiks in the world's greatest farm revolution."

Thus Trotsky, ardent propagator of the theory of "permanent revolution" and the worst underestimator of the revolutionary potentiality of the peasantry, now flops into reverse gear and opines that a revolutionary peasantry in Japan is quite enough to spell revolutionary victory (he totally ignores even the existence of a proletariat), while labeling the October revolution and the triumph of the Russian proletariat as simply the world's greatest farm revolution!"

* * *

BUT Trotsky's shameless counter-revolutionary analysis does not stop there. He voices a deep contempt of the "ignorant" masses. **The tremendous initiative of the masses, which will burst forth at the time of revolutionary upheaval is totally ignored by him.** Thus, while referring to the quality of the Japanese soldiers, the rank and file, as basically unfit to fight in a nationalistic war, he ascribes such inferiority to them as would likewise unfit them for revolutionary action, saying:

"The Japanese army read: soldiers.—J.K.) of today lacks and can nowhere **obtained** such qualities as individual initiative, resourcefulness, and ability to make decisions at one's own risk."

The fact that 300 Japanese soldiers at the Shanghai front refused to fire on the Chinese masses at the risk of their own lives—and some of them were actually shot to death; the Fushun mutiny; the fact that Communist cells were found in various army units and on many navel vessels—to the great astonishment of the Mikado's officers; the mutiny in the Takasaki Regiment, etc., etc.; all this revolutionary initiative and heroism is ignored by Trotsky.

As to the political situation, Trotsky offers the following "revolutionary" analysis:

"The middle classes resent the power of the war lords upon whom they depend. The generals snarl at their capitalistic associates (so the military is against the capitalists!—J.K.). Everybody is dissatisfied with everybody else." (Not the exploited against the exploiters!—J.K.).

An then, according to Trotsky:

"If war should come, the professional army officers will be swamped by a mass of officers, recruited from the educated classes; and from these will come revolutionary leaders for the farmers and for the army itself."

Leaders of revolution from the

Counter-Revolutionary Article in "Liberty" Ignores War Danger

"educated classes!" Revolutionary mutiny led by the officers! Where are the workers? Nowhere! . . . Trotsky recollects without bitterness, the days of Narodniki and the Social Revolutionaries, the late eighties and nineties of the last century in Russia! Truly, Trotsky now earns the title of "vanguard" leader of counter-revolution.

Before concluding, we must emphasize two points: First, Trotsky serves the interests of world imperialism, by disarming the vigilance of the world proletariat in defense of the U.S.S.R., through virtual assurance that it is in no danger of attack from Japanese imperialism or needs no help if it is attacked. Second, Trotsky gives signal assistance to the ruling classes of Japan, the exploiters of 30,000,000 Japanese peasants and 5,000,000 Japanese proletarians, as well as exploiter and oppressor of 50,000,000 colonial people in Korea, Formosa and Manchukuo—not to mention the vast millions of China—by deliberately concealing the role of the proletariat in the coming Japanese revolution, by hiding the fact that no revolution is possible, unless led by the political party of the proletariat, the Communist Party of Japan, and by seeking to divert the masses from following such leadership through asserting that the peasantry, army officers, and the intellectuals will play the leading roles.

Let us close by quoting Trotsky's own advice to the rulers of Japan:

"The Mikado's statesmen (Trotsky is too polite to say "imperialists"—J.K.) should remember what happened (to Czarism) and avoid the risks of war and revolution . . . For modern Japan lacks (even with the rice riots and Communist Party leadership?—J.K.) the social experience to survive (!) the external disaster."

The ideologist of the international counter-revolution now bids for a new position, as minister without portfolio in the Saito cabinet of imperialist Japan, as erudite adviser to the ruling classes of an empire which is the leader of counter-revolution and the gendarme of world imperialism in the Far East. Trotsky is making "progress!"